





# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
MICHIGAN  
CLAIMS CITIZENSHIP.

## NEW DEVELOPMENT IN TYNAN'S CASE.

Documents Have Been Forwarded to Paris—Historic Old College Mount Holyoke Damaged by Fire—Quaker Squabble Arises at Atlanta, Ga.

**Will Fight Tynan's Transfer.**  
The United States Government is fighting the extradition of J. P. Tynan, the so-called "No. 1," now under arrest in Paris. Official letters have been sent to the New York District Attorney's office asking that copies of Tynan's extradition papers be at once sent to Paris. Tynan, it was discovered, had been naturalized in 1883. Copies of the document were at once forwarded to Paris, as was also the certificate of naturalization of John F. Kearney, another alleged dynamite, who is under arrest at Antwerp on the same charge.

## MOUNT HOLYOKE IN FLAMES.

Fire Destroys Main Building of the Old College.  
Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., the pioneer institution for the higher education of women, received a severe blow Sunday afternoon in the burning of the main building, with a probable loss of \$150,000. The buildings have cost over \$300,000 and could not be replaced to-day for less than \$300,000. Fortunately none of the 400 students or faculty were injured. It is supposed that the fire originated in the laundry from an overheated steamplate. The building and its contents were insured for \$150,000. A. L. Williston, of Northampton, treasurer of the institution, says that steps will be taken toward rebuilding. Instead of having one large structure it is probable that the modern style of cottage dormitories will be adopted, each cottage costing about \$25,000 to \$35,000, and accommodating fifty students. A new gymnasium will probably be built, and the new plan of the college at Northfield, New Hampshire, which cost \$35,000, and there will also have to be a chapel building, which may cost almost any amount up to \$100,000.

## INDICED FOR PROVIDING LIGHT.

Sunday Law Stretched to Cover a Case in Atlanta, Ga.  
H. M. Atkinson, president of the Southern Trust and Banking Company and of the Georgia Electric Light Company, at Atlanta, Ga., was indicted by the Grand Jury. The charge against him is that he has violated the Sunday law. It develops, however, that he is simply held responsible for the deeds of his employees in the electric light company. Charles F. Tyler, who has had some trouble with the company, brought about the indictment. As the company furnishes all of the city lights, the enforcement of the law is a matter of necessity. The indictment will necessarily leave Atlanta in darkness Sunday nights.

## ENGLISH COASTS SWEEP.

Great Damage Done to Buildings, Wharves and Shipping.  
A very severe gale from the northeast prevailed along the English coast and caused much damage. The hurricane swept the coast all night and the sea was terrific. Great damage was done to the buildings along the harbors, wharves, piers, etc., and vessels were stranded at many points. Their crews, however, were saved by the life lines. Much wreckage is strewn about the shore in all directions and the channel service was suspended. So far, there are few fatalities reported.

## Must Eliminate the Holystone.

The Holystone has played a great part both in the reality of sea life and in the romance founded upon it, but in an order recently issued Secretary McAdoo declares that "hereafter holystones shall not be used for cleaning the decks of vessels of war except when absolutely necessary. The decks must usually be cleaned with brushes and other means as will not wear them down."

## National League.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National League:  
W. L. Baltimore . . . 30 38 New York . . . 64 67 Cleveland . . . 40 34 Philadelphia . . . 62 68 Cincinnati . . . 77 50 Washington . . . 72 63 Boston . . . 74 51 Brooklyn . . . 58 73 Chicago . . . 71 57 St. Louis . . . 40 80 Pittsburgh . . . 60 83 Louisville . . . 38 92

## In Prison for Life.

George Troutman, who murdered his pretty sweetheart, Blanche Simpson, in St. Louis, several months ago, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life by Judge Edmunds, the Court having accepted his plea of guilty to murder in the second degree on the recommendation of the Circuit Attorney.

## Bare United States Currency.

McGill University, of Montreal, Quebec, has issued a notice refusing to accept in future any more United States silver or paper money in payment of scholarship fees. United States checks will only be accepted at 10 per cent discount.

## Bay State Politics.

Silver Democrats and Populists in convention at Boston, Saturday, nominated State ticket headed by Geo. F. Williams. Gold Democrats also nominated a complete ticket, headed by Frederick O. Prince.

## Thacher Declines Nomination.

John Boyd Thacher has declined the silver Democratic nomination for Governor of New York.

## Baby Hanged Itself.

The 18-month-old baby of Mrs. Louis A. DeLo, of 3221 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, was hanged by its own neck and fell out. The restraining strap became wrapped around the child's neck and strangled it.

## Argonia State Bank Closed.

At Argonia, Kan., the Argonia State Bank closed its doors and is in charge of the State Bank Commissioner. The total assets of the bank are about \$12,000.

## Ruled by Cuban War.

H. Dumois & Co., shipping and commission merchants of New York, have made an assignment. Liabilities, \$243,800; nominal assets, \$81,529; net assets, \$6,749. Nearly all the assets are in Cuba, in possession of either the Spanish army or the insurgents.

## Pay Templeton Plagues.

Pay Templeton, the actress, has eloped with a Mr. Brown, a nephew of John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia. The couple left Springfield, Mass., Saturday night, as Pay had her trunk checked to Montreal, they are supposed to be in that city.

## KURDS KILL.

Six Hundred Armenians Butchered in Kharpout.

Details received in Constantinople regarding the massacre at Egin, in the village of Kharpout, show that the Kurds attacked the Armenian quarter, killed a large number of its inhabitants, looted, plundered and burned their houses. Many Armenians escaped to the mountains. According to the accounts of the Turkish government 600 Armenians were killed at Egin, and these figures also show that the outrages were provoked by the Armenians firing into the Turkish quarter. No authentic details of the massacre have yet been received. The Armenians of Egin escaped the massacres of 1895 by purchasing their security with money and produce. It is feared, however, that the massacre at Egin is the beginning of a fresh series of massacres in Armenia. A special cabinet meeting has been held at the palace in order to consider plans for completing the defenses of the Dardanelles as proposed by the Russian Gen. Tschikatschew, who inspected these fortifications some time ago, which was regarded as indicating an understanding between Turkey and Russia for defensive purposes. Arthur Pasha, the Turkish under-secretary of foreign affairs, has been instructed to accomplish the reconciliation of the government with the Armenians, the means suggested being that Armenians should send an address to the Sultan, praying for protection, asserting that they are always loyal, and condemning the agitators.

## UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Practical Effect in Leadville by Order of Gov. McIntire.

Gov. McIntire, of Colorado, sent a telegram of instructions to Gen. Brooks at Leadville giving that officer full power to act as his representative in suppressing riot in that city and district. Gen. Brooks was ordered to enforce martial law, to interfere with any source whatever, and to act with or without the co-operation of the local authorities. Lieut. Byram, the United States officer attached to the Governor's staff, was with him when the telegram was being drawn up, and on being asked if it gave Gen. Brooks military power sufficient to enforce martial law, reported that it practically amounted to martial law. No further violence has been reported at Leadville, but as it is known that more than 500 new model Winchester rifles are in the possession of the rioters, as well as large supplies of dynamite, grave fears are entertained by both the citizens and the military. To give Gen. Brooks full support of the entire State military force, Gov. McIntire has sent orders to the two Second Regiment companies held at Colorado Springs, Pueblo and the other at Montevista, to proceed at once to Leadville. This will place at the General's immediate disposal 500 soldiers, including the Chislee Light Artillery with Gatling guns and also the Denver city troop of cavalry.

## CORBETT ACCEPTS.

He and Sharkey Will Meet at San Francisco.

Saturday night, when Manager Groom, who was slightly nettled because on offer of \$10,000 telegraphed to Corbett and Sharkey a week previous had been treated with what savored of silent contempt, sped another couple of messages over the wires to the fighting champion, who is at San Francisco. The National Guard after only remaining open a week longer, Groom received a dispatch from Corbett stating that if the club would post the amount of the purse in responsible hands with the understanding that Corbett and Sharkey were to meet the full amount, the fight took place or not, the offer would be accepted, and the fighters would come without delay. Corbett mentioned that Sharkey and himself had decided to box their ten rounds on some date between Nov. 29 and 30.

## Net Gain of Only 154 Names.

Dominic I. Murphy, Commissioner of Pensions, has made his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, to Secretary Francis. He says: "There were added to the rolls during the year 40,374 new pensioners; and there were restored 3,873 who had been previously dropped, a total of 44,247. During the same period the deaths were 1,369; deaths by legal limitations (minors), 2,352 because of failure to claim pension for three years, and 9,323 for other causes, an aggregate of 44,003. The net gain over the previous year was only 154 names. The rate of mortality among our pensioners, particularly among those who served during the war of the rebellion, is rapidly increasing, the number reported deceased during the year far exceeding that of any corresponding period in the history of the bureau. The whole number of pensioners at the roll June 30, 1896, was 970,673. While the rolls show a slight gain in numbers over the year immediately preceding, the amount disbursed for pensions was \$138,214,701, a decrease of \$1,592,575, as compared with the same period of the previous year. Pension claims pending at the close of the fiscal year, 234,337 being applications for increases made by persons now on the rolls. Although last year's estimate of \$140,000,000 for pensions was \$1,790,000 more than was necessary for the fiscal year, the Commissioner duplicates that estimate for the next fiscal year, stating that he believes the adjudication of many cases will make the full amount necessary. It is his intention to push the settlement of cases as rapidly as possible. An estimate of \$1,228,530 is made for miscellaneous expenses. Concerning pension laws he says: "Offenders against the pension laws have been so rigorously prosecuted during the past three years that the criminal work of the law division has been materially lessened."

## Big Blaze in Savannah.

In Savannah, Ga., fire destroyed the five-story building on Bay street occupied by A. B. Hall & Co., wholesale grocery, and damaged the adjacent building, which was under construction. The stock was about \$35,000, with \$31,000 insurance. The damage to buildings is estimated at \$15,000. Frank McStay, a fireman, fell through a grate receiving injuries from which he soon died.

## Party Needs Friends.

An address to the Democrats of the United States has been given out at the headquarters of the national Democracy, 30 East 23d street, New York. It is dated at the national Democratic headquarters, Palmer House, Chicago, but was sent to the headquarters in New York City by Chairman Bryan upon his arrival there.

## Mrs. George Sues for a Divorce.

Mrs. Mattie P. George, of Rockford, Ill., has brought suit at Newburg, N. Y., for an absolute divorce, on statutory grounds, against her husband, Rev. Henry P. George. The defendant is serving a term of fifteen years imprisonment for the death of Miss Lottie Townsend, of Fishkill.

## Fish Went to Britain.

The Fish Ship "Helenburg," Star of France, John C. Brown, and the steamer "Aggie" left San Francisco Thursday bound for Queenstown with the full cargo of California grain, and the masters of all four sailing vessels had

## NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Ferdinand Schults Was Tired of Life—Lansing Aldermen and Street Car Company Lock Horns—Largest Factory of the Kind in the World Burned.

## Suicide of a Bay City Man.

Ferdinand Schults, one of the oldest German residents of Bay City, committed suicide by drowning. He left his home ostensibly to go to his work at his most usual, but he carried with him his breakfast, as usual, waited until 7 o'clock without seeing his father, and then returned home. He then learned that the body of his father had been taken from the slip at the foot of 13th street. It is presumed that Schults went direct to his home, and then, finding his father missing, he waited until 7 o'clock without seeing his father, and then returned home. He then learned that the body of his father had been taken from the slip at the foot of 13th street. It is presumed that Schults went direct to his home, and then, finding his father missing, he waited until 7 o'clock without seeing his father, and then returned home. He then learned that the body of his father had been taken from the slip at the foot of 13th street. 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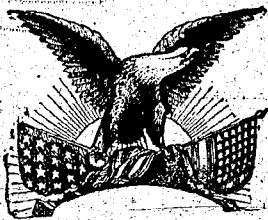


## The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.  
THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.



### REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Jr.,**  
— OF OHIO —  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**GARRETT A. HOBART, of**  
NEW JERSEY.



### REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**HAZEN S. PINGREE, of Wayne.**  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
**THOS. B. DUNSTAN, of Houghton.**  
For Secretary of State,  
**WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Calhoun.**  
For Treasurer,  
**GEORGE A. STEEL, of Clinton.**  
For Auditor General,  
**ROSCON D. DIX, of Berrien.**  
For Comm'r. of Land Office,  
**WM. A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle.**  
For Auditor General,  
**FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent.**  
For Supt. of Pub. Instruction,  
**JASON T. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale.**  
For Mem. S. Bd. of Education,  
**JOHN W. SIMMONS, of Shiawassee.**  
For Congressman, 10th Dist.,  
**R. O. CRUMP, of Bay County.**  
For State Senator,  
**GEO. A. PRESCOTT, of Iosco Co.**  
Representative, Alpena District,  
**H. K. GUSTIN, of Alpena County.**

The man who earns the present dollar by daily labor can not be made to believe that it buys too much of the necessities of life.

So far nothing has happened to make young Sewall regret his refusal to wallow in the same puddle with the old man.—Kansas City Journal.

There is no third term danger connected with Mr. Bryan. He has already declined a second term, and the people will see that he does not get a first.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Gov. Altgeld continues to preach 5-cent dollars for others, but as for himself he makes no rental contracts that do not expressly stipulate that he shall have his pay in gold, or its full equivalent. Talk about your Shylocks!

A Republican victory next November will have a wonderful effect in maintaining the credit of this country at home and abroad. Gold will be kept at par and silver will be kept as good as gold.—Greensburg (Ind.) Standard.

Chairman Jones of the Popocratic national committee, as worried about the State of New York. It is absurd of Jones. It is ridiculous to worry. New York is all right by about 200,000 honest-money majority.—New York Mail and Express.

Mr. Bryan does the talking for the "tolling masses," for whom his friendship took a sudden and startling growth. He professes much friendship for them now. But he voted for free trade every time in Congress. And the "tolling masses" don't vote for him at the polls.

That a complete Republican administration may be secured and the full measure of restored confidence and prosperity result, it is necessary to have a Republican Congress in both branches. To secure this the congressional and state legislature campaigns should be aggressively conducted, as well as the presidential campaign.

At the Republican representative convention held in this city, last Friday, Geo. E. Gilham, of Harrisville, was nominated for the legislature. The other candidates were A. S. Rose, of Ogemaw; J. S. Duncan, of Iosco, and H. H. Woodruff, of Roscommon.—Tawas Herald.

The "Bond-Buyer" gives a list of 61 cities and counties that have made unsuccessful attempts to sell bonds issued since the nomination of Bryan. These securities aggregated \$11,480,250, and were designed to pay for public improvements and provide employment for workmen. Thus it will be seen that the crusade in favor of free silver locks up capital, and does labor a serious injury.

If the signs are not mis-leading the 50-cent dollar candidate and cause are rapidly losing ground. People are getting their eyes open to the real danger involved in the Bryan-Altgeld scheme to debase the currency, reorganize the Supreme Court to suit mobocracy, and subordinate federal to state authority. It is high time the people were aroused.—Detroit Journal.

The wage-earners of the United States must establish in the coming election this fixed principle: That their wages must never have a less purchasing power than they have now; that when they have earned a dollar, it must be paid to them in the best money of the world; that when they go to spend or invest the dollars which come to them as wages they must be as much as any dollars that are coined and circulated.

It seems rather strange that the sanguine Mr. Bryan should find it necessary as a Democratic candidate to make aggressive campaign in the "solid south." It must be that Mr. Bryan and his friends have awakened to the knowledge that the southern people are tiring of isms and theories and are alive to the importance of a judicious protective tariff and sound currency system as factors in the development of their vast domain.

Gov. McConnell, of Idaho, heretofore in favor of free silver, has announced that he will support McKinley and Hobart. In a special communication to a local paper he says: "I have endeavored to ascertain what the cost of free coinage of silver would be to the country, provided the Altgeld-Tillman combination that nominated Mr. Bryan, make good its promises, and I have concluded that the cost would be too great; that the sacrifice which the country would be obliged to make would be greater than the benefit derived therefrom. Therefore I propose to support McKinley."

The way to increase the value of the farmers' products is to give our wage earner more dollars of this high purchasing power. When we do that as we did in 1892, he will be able to buy and consume more wheat, more cotton, more potatoes and more of everything else. But if you cut down the purchasing power of the dollar which he now receives he will consume less of everything else in the market, and every man that produces anything for the American market will see the value of his products go down instead of up, and will see that a "cheap dollar" means a still weaker market, and that when a man gets fifty-three cents instead of one dollar, he can buy only one half of what he formerly bought.—N. Y. Press.

### What 16 to 1 Means.

It means that 16 ounces of silver for debt-paying purposes shall be made, by law, worth as much as one ounce of gold.

One ounce of gold will now coin \$18.60. Sixteen ounces of silver shall be made to coin \$18.60.

You can buy in any market to day 16 ounces of silver for \$9.94. The profit is 87 per cent or 88.66.

In other words, if a man borrows of you to day \$18.60 he can pay you, if "free silver" is 16 to 1, becomes a law, with \$9.94.

Look out that it doesn't! Silver is merely a commodity, like tin, iron or wood.

If the government should say \$9.94 worth of wood shall cost \$18.60, would you buy it? Certainly not.

The silver dollar to day is worth 53 cents. Its present ratio to gold is about 31 to 1. All the governments in the world can not change the commercial value of silver any more than that of coal, iron, tin or copper.

The more silver produced the cheaper it will get.

Would England, France or Germany take in payment of debt from us for \$18.60, \$9.94, simply because our government said that \$9.94 worth of silver is worth \$18.60 of gold?

Certainly not! No more than you would accept such a settlement of a personal debt.

A standard of exchange must be co-extensive with the commercial world and acceptable to all concerned.

## WHERE IT HURTS.

### ONE EFFECT OF THE WILSON TARIFF ON THE FARMERS.

How It Has Injured Their Markets in the Lumber and Mining Regions—Their Best Customers—Increasing Competition—Farmers' Institutes in the Upper Peninsula.

The direct effect of tariff reduction upon certain farming industries has already been considered at some length in these columns. The indirect losses of the same class of producers, through suspended industries of other kinds, are almost as great, though not quite so apparent.

Next in value to the farm products of the state, and following close upon them, are the products of the pine and hardwood forests, the pine lumber, lath and shingle cut alone, having, in its best years, reached a value of over \$60,000,000. When these two industries are booming the pine and hardwood forests and mills furnish the best market there is for the products of Michigan farms. The lumber camps, in winter, create a demand for immense quantities of hay, oats and bran, together with market for draft horses. They are also heavy consumers of every staple article of food for man, especially for those products in which Michigan excels, wheat flour, beans, potatoes, apples, beef cattle and pork. Following the breaking up of the lumber camps in the spring comes the starting of the sawmills, which continue the demand through the summer and fall. In the most prosperous years for lumbering the farmers north of the D. G. H. & M. railway have had a market for their products almost at their own doors and at their own prices.

Changes in the tariff have had an immediate effect upon this industry by transferring a good deal of the sawmill work to Canada, while the general depression of business has greatly reduced the demand for lumber. Not since 1857, when it was in its infancy, has the lumber business of Michigan been so paralyzed as during the present year. Operations in the camps last winter were smaller than for many years before, and the mills are running light this summer. Stocks on hand are heavy and their owners find it difficult to realize on them. As a result the farmers have lost the excellent market which they formerly had in the woods and the sawmill towns, and have to pay freight charges and commissions before they can get Detroit prices, while they become competitors with their brethren from other parts of the state in the Detroit and eastern markets.

The depression in this one industry has made a difference of many hundred thousand dollars in their receipts since the Wilson bill passed. Next to the lumber camps and sawmills, the mines of the upper peninsula employ more men and pay out more in wages than any other single industry in the state. In 1895, before the election turned the country over to the Democracy, many of the iron mines of northern Michigan were running night and day shifts, with as large a force of men as they could work to advantage. Wages were good and the men and their families were liberal purchasers of clothing and of all food products. With the threat of tariff changes came reduced prices for iron ore, and the threat was followed by the enactment of the Wilson tariff, which dealt to iron manufacture a heavier blow than to any other branch of manufacture except that of woolen goods. Within one year after its enactment that law "doubled the importation of bar iron, destroyed the cotton industry in this country and closed up the factories, almost doubled the imports of steel ingots and blooms, and increased the imports of tin plate." The direct result of these increased imports is a lessened demand for American iron ore and the evil is aggravated by the general depression of business caused, in part, by the same tariff. The result is disastrous to the Michigan mining district. During the past six weeks, when operations ought to have been more active than at any other time in the year, mine after mine has ceased work, and in some cases the pumps even have been stopped, allowing the mines to fill with water. Many of the miners, instead of being the most liberal of purchasers, are likely, during the coming winter, to require aid from public appropriations or private charity.

The purchasing and consuming power of thousands of families has thus been seriously impaired. Not only that, but many of them have become producers of farm and garden products. When the miners were earning from \$2.50 to \$3.50 a day, with plenty of work they had neither time nor inclination to work farm or garden under the disadvantages of so bad a climate that exist in this region. But under the stress of enforced idleness and reduced pay, they have undertaken both. Last winter witnessed the novel spectacle of farmers' institutes in a region which before that had possessed little of the quality of an agricultural district, and another series of institutes has been arranged for this winter.

The Wilson tariff has thus helped to destroy a good market and to raise a competitor. Do the farmers of lower Michigan want four years more of it?

All the prosperity enjoyed by the American people, from the founding of the United States down to the present time, has been under the reign of protective principles; and all the hardships suffered by the American people have been produced either by a heavy reduction of the duties on imports, or by a threat of such reduction, or by insufficient protection, thus refusing all free trade theories on the subject.

—D. H. Mason.

### Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Fair Highest Award.

### Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

## We have received

### A Complete Stock of

## Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of

Dry Goods,  
Clothing,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Hats and Caps &c.,

Which we will sell at astonishingly low prices.

No Shoddy, all honest goods.

It will be to your interest to call and examine our complete stock of Fall and Winter Goods of all descriptions, before purchasing elsewhere.

Yours for Bargains

## H. JOSEPH COMPANY.

### THE WAY OUT.

### UNEMPLOYED LABOR A RESULT OF THE WILSON TARIFF.

Statistics from Detroit Manufacturers—Free Lands to the Poor a Menace to Farmers—Protection and Reciprocity the Remedy.

We have already made some reference to the losses which the Wilson tariff act brought to the farmers of Michigan by its depressing effect upon other industries, notably upon the lumber and mining interests.

Statistics recently gathered in Detroit point to another class of industries that have suffered in the same way. The following table shows the number of hands employed in the various classes of manufacturing Nov. 1, 1892, when the McKinley tariff was in force, and we were at the height of our prosperity, and Sept. 10, 1896, when the Wilson tariff had, for two years, exerted its blighting influence, and the agitation for free coinage was exercising its disturbing effects upon all kinds of business. Under "miscellaneous" are grouped the manufacturers about Milwaukee Junction not included in the other classes.

Industry.	Nov. 1, '92	Sept. 10, '96
Car works.	2,000	2,000
Stone works.	1,000	1,000
Carpenters.	1,000	1,000
Painting and lumber mills.	1,000	1,000
Boats and shingles.	1,000	1,000
Radiators.	1,000	1,000
Miscellaneous.	1,000	1,000
Total.	17,000	13,000

There is a falling off of 7,310 employees in the industries mentioned. In all the manufacturing of the city in 1892 there were nearly 42,000 persons employed. The same proportion of reduction in force would probably not hold in all the others as in some of those mentioned above, but it is safe to say that there are from 12,000 to 15,000 less persons employed in the manufacturing of all classes in Detroit now than there were in 1892. Similar results, on a smaller scale, can be seen in every manufacturing city in the state.

What does this mean to the farmer and retail merchant?

It means in every case a smaller purchasing power.

It means that in many cases people out of employment have moved to the country and have themselves become producers instead of consumers of farm and garden products.

It means that a large number of others who remain in the city have become producers on their own lots, or on land donated to them.

Michigan has been said about the donation of lands for the poor people of Detroit to cultivate in the city, and many hundred such tracts have been set apart during each of the last three summers. This was a movement that grew, almost of necessity, out of the melancholy industrial conditions existing in the winter, and spring of 1894. But every pine potato patch was not only a sign of distress from a wage earner, but it was a sign that the wage earner and his family had curtailed their buying to the lowest possible limits, and every farmer and market gardener in Wayne and the four contiguous counties felt the effect in a contracted market or in diminished prices.

It would be a good thing for the farmers and merchants if every man who is now working a menial position in Detroit was at work in the factory, carrying good wages, and buying his supplies at the corner grocery. Republican success, sound money, protection and reciprocity will open the way to that coveted result.

### Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters for your trouble? If not get a bottle now and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all Female Complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Headache, Fainting Spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy, or troubled with Dizziness, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Fifty cents and \$1.00 at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

3

## SALLING, HANSON & CO.

## EVERY FARMER

Who wants his Horses and Cattle to do well through the winter, should not neglect to buy

## PRATT'S FOOD.

It will more than pay you.  
75c and \$1.50 per Sack.

## For CHICKENS

Try a Packet of

## Pratt's Poultry Food.

25c per Packet.

For Sale only at the Store of

## SALLING, HANSON & CO.

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Is the Most Popular Republican Newspaper of the West and Has the Largest Circulation.

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As a Newspaper THE INTER OCEAN keeps abreast of the times in all respects. It spares neither pains nor expense in securing ALL THE NEWS AND THE BEST OF CURRENT LITERATURE.

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As a Family Paper Is Not Excelled by Any.

It has something of interest to each member of the family. Its YOUTH DEPARTMENT is too very best of its kind. Its LITERARY FEATURES are unequalled. It is a TWELVE PAGE PAPER and contains the News of the World. POLITICALLY IT IS REPUBLICAN and presents a conservative view of the ablest discussions on all political topics. It is published in Chicago, and is in accord with the people of the West in both politics and literature. Please remember that the price of THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN is ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address

THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

## NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS.

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS,

Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call.

J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Michigan

### Mortgage Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 22d day of May, A. D. 1894, and executed by Orville J. Bell and Annie McKinley, his wife, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to William Fanning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1894, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan;

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal and interest at the date of this notice is the sum of \$419.50, and no proceeds of sale or of equity having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the Court House in the City of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the said County of Crawford is held) by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$15.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: The North Half of the Northwest Fractional Quarter (1/4) of the 1/4 Sec. 34, Twp. 35 N., R. 20 W., of Range 20 W., containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to government Survey thereof. Dated, Saginaw, Mich., June 11th, 1896.

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal, interest and taxes at the date of this notice is the sum of \$419.50, and no proceeds of sale or of equity having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the Court House in the City of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the said County of Crawford is held) by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage together with interest and the costs, charges and expenses allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$15.00, namely all that certain piece or parcel of land in the County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: The North Half of the Northwest Fractional Quarter (1/4) of the 1/4 Sec. 34, Twp. 35 N., R. 20 W., of Range 20 W., containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, according to government Survey thereof. Dated, Saginaw, Mich., June 11th, 1896.

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# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.  
THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1896.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Grand Republican Rally, this evening, at the Court House.

**Nobby Shoes, at Rosenthal's.**  
Great Lace Sals, this week and next, at Claggett's.

A McKinley and Hobart streamer is floating over S. H. & Co's store.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

A fine McKinley banner floats over S. S. Claggett's store.

Try "Our Favorite" Coffee, only 29 cents, and hard to beat, at Claggett's.

Miss May Blausman started for a visit at Kingston, N. Y., Monday.

BORN—Sept. 24th, To Mr. and Mrs. Larkie, a daughter.

**Now is the time to use Pratt's Food.** For sale at S. H. & Co.

Rev. R. L. Cope is recovering from his long illness.

500 pounds of 35 cent Japan Tea to be sold for 25 cents, at Claggett's.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder** World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

BORN—September 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fisher, a son.

Examine Albert Kraus' stock of Cook and Heating Stoves, before buying elsewhere.

**See the Empire Jackets, at Rosenthal's.**

Republican Rally, at the Court House, to night. Republicans, turn out!

**Garland Ranges and Garland** Hoaters for sale at the store of S. H. & Co.

Miss Maudie Robinson will begin teaching, in District No. 5, Grayling, next Monday.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Ostrander, visited W. at his home in Atlanta, last week.

**The latest styles in Jackets and Caps, at Rosenthal's.**

Upper Crust people use Upper Crust Flour, because it is the best. Try it. For sale at Claggett's.

Deputy Great Commander W. G. Davy of the K. O. T. M., is expected here next Monday and Tuesday.

When you are looking for bargains in Shoes or Hardware, go to Albert Kraus.

Diphtheria is raging in the eastern part of Oscoda county, so that several of the schools are closed.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

**Big Bargains now on, in every department, at Rosenthal's.**

C. A. Ingerson is home from the woods, for a little visit with family and friends.

The largest line of Outing Flannels ever shown in Northern Michigan, at Claggett's.

M. J. Conine came up a day in advance of Circuit Court, to have a little visit with old friends, who were glad to meet him.

The New Woman costs them all. It is the best 50 cent Corset on earth. Sold by S. S. Claggett.

A brakeman on a log train had a leg fractured by a rolling log, Saturday, north of here, and was taken to the Bay City hospital.

**S. H. & Co's Butterfly Tea** beats them all. You should try a pound.

Millinery Opening at Benson's, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 1st, 2d and 3d.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of Cook and Heating Stoves, which he will sell at prices to suit the times.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet with Mrs. Dr. Wolfe Friday afternoon, October 2d. A full attendance is desired.

**A complete line of Staley's** Over-shirts and Undershirts just received at S. H. & Co.

J. M. Jones floats a McKinley and Hobart streamer in front of his residence, and John Staley has added a Crump banner to his pole.

Benson will show an elegant line of millinery at his opening, October 1st, 2d and 3d.

A nice little game of poker is reported last Sunday night, when a dispute arose between the parties, and in the melee which followed, one bit off the end of the others nose.

Joe Rosenthal has run up a McKinley and Hobart streamer over his store, and Fred Wall, and W. G. Marsh, each in front of their residences.

Hon. Louis Ransom, of Ohio, will address the people of Grayling and vicinity, on the political issues of the campaign, from the Republican standpoint, at the Court House, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

**Our Teas and Coffees** are winners; so is our Refined Lard, and when you want good goods and low prices, go to Claggett's.

**That Columbia Garland Steel Range, on exhibit at S. H. & Co's, is a beauty.** You should not fail to see it.

Lack of vitality and color-matter in the bulbs causes the hair to fall out and turn gray. We recommend Hall's Hair Renewer to prevent baldness and grayness.

**Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder** Most Perfect Made.

Messrs. Wright and Patterson were greeted by a full house at Frederic, last Thursday evening, where each made an address from their political standpoint.

**Ladies, come and see the new** Wrappers, at Rosenthal's.

S. S. Claggett has just received the largest line of Shoes ever shown in Northern Michigan. His stock is now complete, and his prices hard to beat. If Shoes you want to fit your feet, then go to Claggett's.

Joseph Patterson addressed a crowd of fifteen of Beaver Creek township voters, including Republicans, in the interest of free silver, one evening last week. The interest in the subject does not seem large in that township.

**The latest styles in Mackintoshes, at Rosenthal's.**

A letter from our "Local" J. C. Hanson, now at Logansport, Ind. reports business of all kinds flat along the line, with politics at a fever heat, and McKinley's strength steadily growing, so that the only question is as to the size of his majority. Indiana will be found on the right side in November.

Fournier's Drug Store is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, including everything in the line of school supplies, and the finest line of School Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

**FOR SALE**—I offer for sale my cottage of eight rooms, with two lots and a barn for four horses, good well and shrubbery, for less than half its value. One block from the school house, and a desirable location in every way. Who wants a big bargain? JEROME GRAY.

Mrs. Harry Evans, of Ames, Va., arrived in the village Tuesday afternoon on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Betts, of Higgins Lake. Mrs. Evans was accompanied by her two little daughters, twins, and only nine weeks old.—Roscon News.

**If you want to see the latest styles in everything step into** Rosenthal's.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell has for many months been gathering material for his romance "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," which is to be the leading serial of THE CENTURY during the coming year. The novel is a story of the Revolutionary War, and of Philadelphia society during the period from 1763 to 1783.

A communication from one of our most esteemed correspondents was received this week, which would be read with satisfaction by some of our patrons, but was too personal in our judgement to be proper for publication. There was nothing cowardly about it, and the correspondent signed his full name instead of the usual non-de-plume.

**LOST**—From R. G. Peters' camp, a tough bred Irish foxhound, chestnut color, broad white breast, and three white feet, weight about 35 pounds, and answers to the name of Sport. Five dollars reward will be given for his recovery. He may be left at the camp with me, or at Davis Pharmacy in Grayling. J. W. BAILEY.

The Oscoda Lumber Co's mill will probably never be run again. The company had about 1,500,000 feet of logs to cut for Salling, Hanson & Co. and some logs belonging to Judge Simpson, but arrangements have been made whereby these logs will be saved by the Lumber Co. The Oscoda Lumber Co. has also disposed of what shingle timber it had on hand to the Lumber Co., and the mill will not be started up this season at all, and probably never again.—Oscoda Press.

At the Republican Caucus last Friday evening, M. A. Bates was elected chairman, C. T. Jerome Sec., and J. Staley and T. A. Carney, Tellers. The following delegates were elected, with power to fill any vacancy that might occur: R. Hanson, W. S. Chalker, J. Staley, C. T. Jerome, N. P. Salling, Geo. Comer, M. A. Bates, S. S. Claggett, Chas. Butler, W. Woodfield, G. S. Dyer, O. Palmer, W. G. Marsh, J. E. McKnight, J. F. Wilcox, G. L. Alexander, and J. K. Hanson.

Mrs. Wm. Ohare, and Mrs. N. Barnhart, of Bay City, are visiting friends in the village.

Mrs. L. A. Welch, of Detroit, who is visiting with friends here, had the misfortune to sprain her ankle, on Monday.

**Grand Opening of Printed Effects, at Claggett's.** The newest, the latest, the prettiest and the best. Don't fail to see them.

S. E. Odell will do Photograph work at the Gallery opposite Court House for a period of three weeks. All who want any work in his line will please call, and you will receive fair treatment.

**Hold on! Stop the election!** You need not go any further, the country is safe. At the Baptist political social last Friday night the entire republican ticket was elected by an overwhelming majority. 127 votes were polled, 16 Democratic and 117 Republican. It's but a straw but it shows which way the wind blows.—Oscoda Co. Herald.

The day crew at the last factory began work, Monday. The question of engaging a night crew, is depending largely on the result of the election in November. The excellent and enterprising proprietors and managers of the extensive works are Ohio men, and strong friends of McKinley, and believe that his election will bring better times, and the moment it is known that he is elected, that moment will tick prosperity for Grayling, Michigan and the Nation.—Oscoda Co. Herald.

It pays in the long run if you are going to move away, to square up your account for your newspaper. A person left here some little time ago, who did not do this. Later a telephone message was received here by the editor, from a distant town, inquiring as to the general character of the delinquent subscriber, who was arranging to go into business, and wanted credit. The editor gave the fact of the delinquency of his subscriber, and the party who made the enquiry said: "Well—that settles it."—Rockford Register.

Albert Lynch the famous French artist, is said to have given us a new and distinctive type of a "American Girl" in a picture completed after his return from a recent extended visit to this country. His characterization of young American womanhood is exceedingly interesting and attractive—the conception of a critical student, and the creation of a skilled painter. Mr. Lynch was commissioned by the Ladies Home Journal to portray the "American Girl" as he saw her, and his picture will be reproduced in the October number of that magazine.

A story of the time of Shakespeare written by John Bennett, will be the leading serial for the new volume of ST. NICHOLAS. It is called "Master Shylark," and will deal with the romantic events of the Elizabethan age. The great dramatist figures as one of the leading characters, although the hero and heroine are a boy and a girl. Another serial, "The Last Three Soldiers," by William H. Shelton, has a novel plot. It tells of three Union soldiers who became veritable castaways in the Confederacy. Both stories will begin in the November St. Nicholas.

The taxpayers of Crawford County will be glad to know that State taxes at least will be greatly reduced for the ensuing five years, as the valuation fixed by the State Board of Equalization is reduced \$1,000,000. This result was largely attained by the labor of J. J. Niederer, Supervisor of Maple Forest, who prepared a map to lay before the Board, showing that the denuded lands of the county, which had borne the weight of pine, was about one-fifth of the entire area, and had been denuded or was subject to be denuded to the State under the new law, being over three years delinquent for taxes. There was large work to obtain reliable figures, but it was well done, as the result shows, and it will pay.

The forepart of the week yesterday and family paid a visit to the farm of Henry Funck, in South Branch, and we regret that some of the croakers about the barrenness of Northern Michigan had not been along. This farm is five miles north of Roscon, and was located by Mr. Funck twenty-two years ago. He now has 43 acres under cultivation and has comfortable and commodious buildings erected. He has a fine orchard and, though the trees are young, this year secured sixty bushels of choice apples and, although it is said that the frosts will not allow the raising of fruit in this section, picked fourteen bushels of elegant peaches from three trees. Then, in addition to this, he has cherry pear and other fruit, and his grape arbor is a sight to behold. His field crops are also fine and, taking everything into consideration, his lot is one to be envied. But what Mr. Funck has done others can do, and countless opportunities are offered in this section of the State.—Ros. News.

Two inches and a half of rain fell here Tuesday night and Wednesday.

A night session of the Circuit Court was held to close up business, adjourning about 5 o'clock in the morning.

**Circuit Court.**

Judge Sharpe opened court promptly, on Monday, and the case of Edward H. Flynn vs. Archie Howse, Special Appeal, was argued and reversed with costs.

In the case of Arthur D. Gillmore, vs. H. Joseph and others, the court directed the judgment for defendants, thus holding valid the tax title under which they hold the property.

John M. Hoffman vs. Oscoda Boom Co., Oscoda Lumber Co., and Wm. H. Simpson, replevin. This case had been tried here before with verdict for defendants, appealed to Supreme Court and rendered for new trial. This time judgment was rendered in favor of Oscoda Boom Co., and Oscoda Lumber Co. for costs, in favor of Simpson for \$285.75 damages, and in favor of Hoffman for six cents damages, without costs.

Wm. H. Bates was granted a divorce from Anna Dell Bates, and the case of Masters vs. Masters continued the term.

**Farmers Pic-Nic.**

We regret being unable to attend the Farmer's Pic Nic last Saturday, but hear that 210 people took dinner on the grounds, and that a most enjoyable time was had. The assembly was welcomed by President W. C. Johnson, and congratulated in a pleasant address by Perry Ostrander. Wm. G. Marsh spoke of the "Future of Crawford County," and Rev. Mawhew on "Unity." Appropriate resolutions were given by Miss Matie Francis, and Mrs. Matie Funck, Mrs. Nina Richardson, and E. E. Ostrander, followed by brief speeches by W. F. Brown, James K. Wright, A. J. Rose and W. S. Chalker.

May we be there next time, to see, and hear, and eat, the last of which is the most important, as the ladies of this county are never excelled in getting up a dinner.

**Jack Pine Correspondence.**

D. Ryckman of Grove, has traded his oxen for horses.

Rev. B. Graff, of Jac Pine, has returned from conference.

There was a heavy frost, Sunday and Monday night. Ice was found in several places.

Seeding is nearly all done in this community.

Asa Smith was the guest of his parents, last week. XX.

**Maple Forest Correspondence.**

Joseph Charron went to Grayling, last Tuesday.

Prayer meeting at the residence of John House, Tuesday.

Husking corn and digging potatoes is the order of the day.

C. Johnson's family attended quarterly meeting at Frederic, Sunday.

Prof. Root, of Frederic, was the guest of E. Forbush, last Saturday.

Miss Clara Forbush was visiting with friends in Frederic, this week.

T. Ceder, while cutting wood last Monday, had the misfortune to cut his foot.

E. Cobb and W. Sherman were in Grayling Monday and Tuesday, serving as Jurors.

L. Smith is preparing to move to section 30, to cut wood for Henry Ward this winter.

J. J. Niederer and J. J. Coventry were elected Delegates, to attend the county convention.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Vallad was taken very sick, last Sunday, while at Frederic.

On account of the Quarterly Meeting at Frederic, there was no Sunday school nor preaching services in the Sherman school house, last Sunday. M. P.

**The best Way of Planting Bulbs.**

After ordering your bulbs set about getting a compost ready in which to pot them. As good soil as any is one composed of ordinary garden loam, sand, and well-rotten cow manure in equal parts. Mix your compost well, and have it fine and mellow. It is very important, that the manure should be old. Fresh manure is harmful to all bulbous plants, out or indoors. I should advise the growing of several bulbs in the same pot. The effect is more pleasing, because of the greater mass of color in a limited space. Three or four Hyacinths, Tulips or Daffodils may be grown successfully in a ten inch pot. Half a dozen Crocuses or Snowdrops will be required to fill a six inch pot. Three or four average-size bulbs of the Bermuda Lily can be grown in a ten-inch pot.—Eben E. Rexford in October Ladies Home Journal.

**W. B. FLYNN, Dentist.** WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

**Republican County Convention.**

The Republican electors of Crawford County will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, on Thursday, October 1st, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating County officers to be supported at the next election, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention.

The several townships will be entitled to delegates as follows:

Maple Forest 2 Grayling 17  
Frederic 3 Hall 3  
Grove 2 South Branch 2  
Blaine 2 Center Plains 2  
Beaver Creek 2

R. D. CONNINE, CHAIRMAN.

JOHN STALEY, Secretary.

**Democratic County Convention.**

The Democrats of Crawford County will meet at the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Mich., on Saturday, October 3d, 1896, at 1.30 p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following county offices, to wit: Judge of Probate, Sheriff, Clerk, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Pros. Attorney, Circuit Court Commissioner, Surveyor, and Two Coronors, and to transact such other business, as may come properly before said convention. All those who are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, are invited to participate in our convention. The delegates to each township are as follows: to wit:

Ball, 2; Beaver Creek, 2; Blaine, 2; Center Plains, 3; Grayling, 21; Grove, 2; Frederic, 4; Maple Forest, 3; South Branch, 2.

Dated, Grayling, Mich., September 15th, 1896.

JAMES K. WRIGHT, Chairman.

J. W. HARTWICK, Clerk.

**Democratic Caucus.**

A caucus of the Democratic electors of Grove township will be held at the school house in district No. 3, on the first day of October, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the democratic county convention, to be held in Grayling, October 3d, 1896.

**Notice of Teachers Examination.**

A teachers' examination will be held at the Court House in Grayling, Oct. 15th and 16th.

Candidates for admission to the freshman course of the agricultural college may take the examination at that time.

FLORA M. MARVIN, Co. Commissioner of Schools.

**MICH. CENTRAL RAIL ROAD CO.**

**\$1000 REWARD**

**A reward of One Thousand Dollars will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party, or parties, who on the night of Sunday, September 20th, wrecked Michigan Central passenger train No. 202, south of Grayling.**

**R. H. L'HOMMEDIU,** Gen'l Sup. M. C. R. R.

Detroit, Mich. Sept. 22d, 1896.

**DR. J. A. ELLIS,** DENTAL SURGEON.

**Office, in GOUPIL BUILDING GRAYLING, MICH.**

**Notice of Sale of Real Estate.**

State of Michigan, J. S. County of Crawford.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Hill, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said Henry Hill, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Crawford, on the 18th day of August A. D. 1896, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, in the County of Crawford, in said state, on Saturday, the 31st day of October A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, subject to all encumbrances by mortgages or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow and the minor child of said deceased therein, the following described real estate, to wit:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land, lying and being situated in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, and more particularly known and described as follows: to wit: 1st, 100 of Black children 160 of the village of Grayling, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated, August 19th, 1896.

Geo. L. ALEXANDER, Administrator.

**DR. WINCHELL'S TEETHING SYRUP**

Is the best medicine for all diseases incident to children. It regulates the bowels; assists digestion; cures diarrhea and dysentery in the worst form; cures colic and soothes all the pain incident to teething; and it is a certain preventive of diphtheria, quinsy and all the other diseases of the throat and mouth.

Dr. Winchell's German Worm Cakes destroy worms and remove them from the system. Prepared by E. W. Wright Proprietor, Chicago, Ill.

# SCHOOL BOOKS!

## FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE

is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates,

Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, &c.,

including everything in the line of School Supplies.

The finest line of School Tablets

ever brought to Grayling.

## LUCIEN FOURNIER

PROPRIETOR.

## The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS

—AND THE—

**CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.**

WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS, ONE YEAR, FOR \$1.35.

Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presidential campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want

**THE WEEKLY PRESS.**

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

**GOING NORTH.**

4:35 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 8:00 P. M.

3:35 A. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:15 A. M.

1:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:30 P. M.

12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation.

**GOING SOUTH.**

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:35 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P. M.

1:35 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 5:50 A. M. Detroit, 11:10 A. M.

2:35 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:40 P. M.

Lewiston Accommodation—Depart 6:30 A. M. Ar. 2:35 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt., Grayling.

## F. & P. M. R. R.

IN EFFECT AUGUST 16, 1896.

Bay City Arrive—6:35, 7:35, 8:05, 9:45, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 12:35, 2:00, 3:30, 5:05, 6:30, 8:00, 10:15 P. M.

Bay City Depart—6:30, 7:00, 8:40, 10:00, 11:20, 12:45 A. M.; 1:00, 2:05, 3:30, 5:05, 6:40, 8:05, 9:50 P. M.

To Port Huron—6:30 A. M.; 5:50, 9:40 P. M.

Arrive from Port Huron—12:35 P. M.; 8:00 P. M.

To Grand Rapids—12:35 P. M.; 10:15 P. M.

From Grand Rapids—12:35 P. M.; 10:15 P. M.

To Detroit—7:00 A. M.; 7:30, 12:30, 12:50 P. M.

From Detroit—7:35 A. M.; 12:25, 5:05, 11:15 P. M.

To Toledo—7:00, 11:20 A. M.; 5:30, 9:40 P. M.

From Toledo—7:40 A. M.; 10:15 P. M.

Chicago Express arrives—7:45 A. M.; 11:15 P. M.

To Read City and Ludington—6:30 A. M.; 3:40 P. M.

From Read City and Ludington—12:35



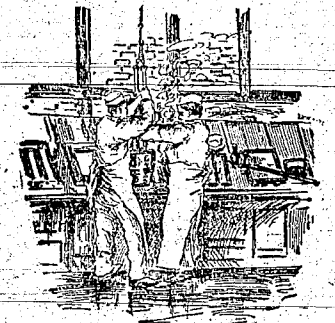
## MAKING OUR MONEY.

### PROCESSES THROUGH WHICH METALS MUST PASS.

United States a Perfect Mint at Philadelphia—Accuracy in Weight and Fineness an Important Requirement—Some Facts Not Generally Known.

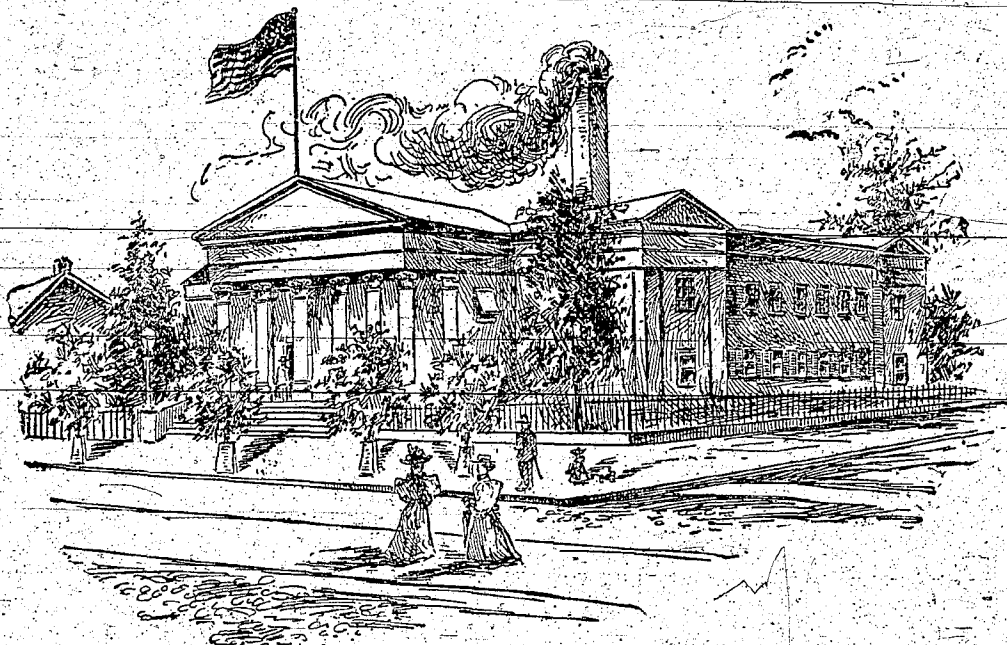
Facts About Coinage. America is proud of its Philadelphia mint, which is without doubt the best equipped establishment of its kind in the world. An official of the royal mint of London, in visiting the Philadelphia mint some years ago, announced that we were fully one hundred years ahead of anything in this line. Here you will find stores of bullion, immense accumulations of wealth in the crude, you see it stacked up here and there in the shape of bricks. If you had permission you could not carry away more than \$1,000 worth of the silver. The Quaker City mint at present holds \$107,000,000 of these ingots, coining value, which occupy the space of 120 cubic feet. In the treasury at Washington and the subtreasury in various cities there are 388,000,000 coined silver dollars.

Money making—that is, coining metal—began in this country 284 years ago. In 1612 the Virginia company ordered an issue of coins, and these were struck at Somers' islands, now called the Bermudas. The earliest regular colonial



MAKING THE ALLOY.

coinage was in Massachusetts, in pursuance of an order passed May 27, 1632. The denominations of the coins were 12 pence, 6 pence and 3 pence pieces, which were put in immediate circulation. There was also a Massachusetts 2-penny piece. One variety of this coinage had what is known as a pine tree, another a willow, and a third an oak. The first coin of that colony was the now famous "pine tree shilling" of



THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.

1650. The 2 and 1 penny pieces were struck in 1652. In 1785 the congress of the confederation adopted the plan presented by Thomas Jefferson for the national coinage, and in 1786 decided upon the names and characters of the coins. In 1787 a contract was made with James Jarvis for 300 tons of copper coins. These were coined at New Haven and bore the date of 1787. In 1792 a code of laws was enacted for the establishment and regulation of the mint.

The first issue from the mint in Philadelphia of the dollar of our daddies' was in 1794. Before that a "Martha Washington" half-dollar was struck off as a proof piece. Two years later came the issue of dimes, with the first golden



POURING THE GOLD INTO THE MOLDS.

coinage of eagles and half eagles occurring intermediate. The record since then is an interesting one, and it is refreshing to read of how much money is lying around to be gathered in the total output of the mint since 1792, being as follows:

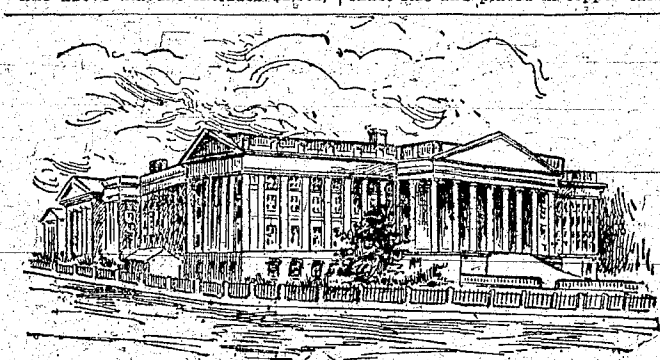
GOLD COINS.	
Double eagles (\$20 pieces) . . . . .	\$1,210,703,700
Eagles (\$10 pieces) . . . . .	250,127,220
Half eagles (\$5 pieces) . . . . .	212,931,075
Three-dollar pieces . . . . .	1,610,370
Quarter eagles (\$2.50 pieces) . . . . .	28,631,005
Dollars . . . . .	19,499,337
Total . . . . .	\$1,732,852,823
SILVER COIN.	
Dollars . . . . .	\$430,437,387.00
Trade dollars . . . . .	32,229,044.00
Half dollars . . . . .	18,183,170.23
Quarter dollars . . . . .	271,000.00
Twenty-cent pieces . . . . .	28,610,171.30
Dimes . . . . .	4,850,210.40
Half dimes . . . . .	

052,500 Columbian souvenir half dollars and \$10,005.75 Columbian silver quarter dollars. The coinage of the United States mints during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, comprised 4,035,205 pieces of gold of the value of \$43,053,475, and \$3,715,550 worth of silver dollars, subsidiary silver and minor coins.

There are few places that are more interesting to visit than the Philadelphia mint, which is the paternal institution of America, and the most complete of its kind in the world. It is open to the public daily, excepting Sundays and holidays, from 9 to 12 in the morning. Visitors are met by ushers, who attend them through the various departments. Over 50,000 people have visited the institution in the course of a year. Owing to the immense amount of the precious metals always in course of transition, and the watchful care necessary the public is excluded from some of the departments. The system adopted in the mint is so precise and the weighing so accurate that the abstraction of the smallest particle of metal would lead to almost immediate detection.

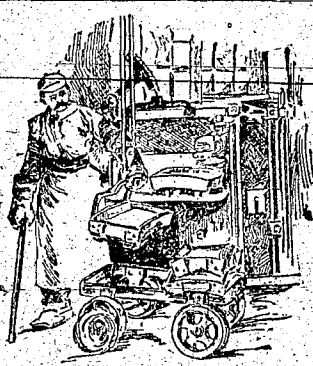
All gold and silver intended for coinage purposes is received in the deposit or weighing room. The largest weight used in this room is 500 ounces; the smallest is the thousandth part of an ounce. The scales are wonderfully delicate and are examined and adjusted on

end wedge-shaped. After passing the melting room these bars reach the rolling room. Here the gold is subjected to a terrific rolling or drawing, and the original ingot is reduced ten times its size. Great care is taken to anneal the metal at short intervals, as it becomes quite brittle after passing through the intense pressure. When the rolling is completed the strip is about six feet long, or six times as long as the original ingot. These strips are then given the final dressing down to exact size and placed in copper cans.



THE TREASURY BUILDING AT WASHINGTON.

ters for the final annealing. The strip is, however, not quite ready yet. It is put through its turn on the drawing bench, where the slightest irregularities are corrected. This done, it is carefully cleaned and sent to the cutting presses. There are a number of these very solidly built machines. Each has a vertical steel punch which works in a round hole or matrix cut in a solid steel plate. The operator places one end of a strip of metal in the immense jaws of the press and cuts out a couple of blanks, or, as they are called,



WEIGHING GOLD BARS.

blankets. As the strip is of equal thickness these samples must weigh alike. If, exact, or a shade too heavy, they are allowed to pass, and the whole strip used. If too light the entire strip is rejected, and must be remelted. From a strip worth \$1,100 there is cut \$800 worth of planchets.

These blank disks are now almost ready for the coin press, but must pass a very rigid examination first, to ascertain if they contain the exact amount of gold. Having successfully stood the test, the planchet goes to the milling and coining room, where an incessant stream of bright gold pieces flows from the many coin presses. Both the milling machine and the coin press belong to those exasperatingly simple yet wonderfully complex affairs which is much easier to look at than to describe. The former, which does the milling, handles the planchets automatically. All that is necessary is to supply it with feed tube, with the blank disks, and these, after a few revolutions, drop perfect into a small box at its side.

The coin presses, of which there are many of various sizes, are very imposing-looking affairs. Each press has an arch of cast iron weighing several tons, and combines a great deal of grace with its ponderous strength. All the steel work about it gleams with a high polish. In the interior of the arch is a nearly round piece of brass called a triangle. This is fastened to a level by two steel bands, called stirrups. There is a tremendously strong arm connected with the end of the lever above by a joint somewhat like that of a knee. Under the triangle is a steel cap called a "die stake." In this is fastened the reverse die. The die stake is arranged to rise one-eighth of an inch, and when down rests firmly on the solid foundation of the arch. Above in another triangle is fastened the obverse die. When the knee is straightened the die fits into the collar and presses down upon the reverse die. What an instant before was but a blank, meaningless piece of metal comes out a resplendent double eagle of shimmering gold.

The eyes of fish and birds are round, with no angles at the corners. The eyes of birds that fly by night are generally about double the size of day birds.

You will find of every man who ever lived in Oklahoma, that somebody robbed him.

## ANIMALS' ILLUSIONS.

### Birds Are More Commonly the Victims.

Birds are perhaps more commonly the victims of illusions than other animals, their stupidity about their eggs being quite remarkable. Last year, for instance, a hen got into a navy of ladies' golf club and began to sit on a golf ball in a corner, for which it made a nest with a couple of pocket handkerchiefs. But many quadrupeds are not only deceived for the moment by reflections, shadows and such unrealities, but often seem victims to illusions largely developed by the imagination. The horse, for instance, is one of the bravest of animals when face to face with dangers which it can understand, such as the charge of an elephant or a wild bear at bay. Yet the courageous and devoted horse, so steadfast against the dangers he knows, is a prey to a hundred terrors of the imagination due to illusions, mainly those of sight, for shying, the minor effect of these illusions, and "bolting," in which panic gains complete possession of his soul, are caused, as a rule, by mistakes as to what the horse sees, and not by misinterpretation of what he hears. It is noticed, for instance, that many horses which shy usually start away from the objects on one side more frequently than from objects on the other. This is probably due to defects in the vision of one or other eye.

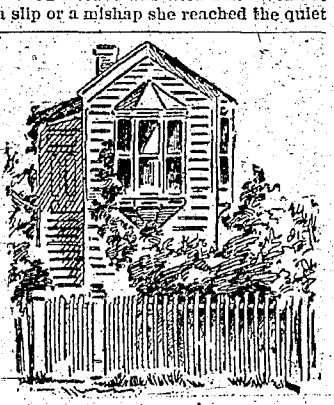
In nearly all cases of shying the horse takes flight at some unfamiliar object, though this is commonly quite harmless, such as a wheelbarrow upside down, a freshly felled log or a piece of paper rolling before the wind. This instantly becomes an "illusion," is interpreted as something else, and it is a curious question in equine neuropathology to know what it is that the horse figures these harmless objects to be. When Russian ponies first began to be shipped to Harwich they usually objected to pass near a donkey. This reluctance was explained on the hypothesis that the ponies seldom saw donkeys in Russia and mistook them for bears. Spectator.

### SAVED HER HOME.

Mrs. Handerklin Rode Forty Miles and Raised Money to Pay a Mortgage. West Berkeley, Cal., has a heroine in the person of Mrs. Anna Handerklin—a heroine of a new, but nevertheless admirable, description. She is the wife of a young man formerly well known as a local politician, but who, for several months past, has been bordering upon imbecility and has been unable to work or attend to any kind of business. When Handerklin was a guard at the Midwinter Fair, in full possession of his mental faculties, he made a note to the Berkeley Bank of Savings for \$450, giving a mortgage on his home. Some time after this his mind gave way, and since that time he has been unable to provide for his family or make provision for the cancellation of the debt. The time came at last when the mortgagee demanded the money and none was forthcoming. Handerklin was a mental wreck, his wife, overpowered with her cares and her sorrow, could do nothing to avert the blow, and the Berkeley bank brought suit to foreclose. Thursday the case was set for trial.

Mrs. Handerklin hoped against hope from the day the note matured that she could gain time to raise the money to keep the roof over the heads of her husband and herself. She begged for the one and sought for the other. She had no success in either case, and had almost abandoned herself to absolute despair until Wednesday afternoon, when hope gleamed anew. Something like an inspiration came to her, one of those rifts in the cloud of poverty which let in a promise of sunshine, however weak. She knew that she must have the money in Oakland before 10 o'clock Thursday, or else default would be taken and her home would be another's. Twenty miles away, at San Pablo, she thought of a sister who might help her if she would. She resolved to try her. Then she made hasty preparations for her journey. At midnight, having borrowed a team from a neighbor, she started for San Pablo, twenty miles away. Along a lonesome road, in the chill moonlight, she drove as fast as the wheels would go.

Good fortune was with her. Without a slip or a mishap she reached the quiet town and aroused her relatives, upon whose charity she was about to throw herself. Her story was soon told, and then came a hearty response. Early next morning, sleepless with excitement, worn and weak with her efforts, Mrs. Handerklin appeared at the office of Attorney W. H. Wastie. On his desk she counted out the money. As she got the receipt she told the story of her ride in the silent moonlight. The lawyer dismissed the case.



MRS. HANDERKLIN'S HOME.

### BERTRAM A. HART.

Young Athlete Who Has Obtained a National Reputation. Few athletes have attained the prominence of a national reputation in so short a time as Bertram A. Hart, who won the championship of America in the one mile swimming race at Wayne, Pa., near Philadelphia. Before the championship events at Wayne, Hart was little known excepting in certain parts of the West, although those who knew him or had seen him perform in the water realized he had a great aquatic future before him. The best thing he had done up to the time he

went east as a representative of the Chicago Athletic Association was a victory at Oconomowoc, Wis., when he swam fast enough to justify the many good opinions that were expressed about him. Hart was born in London, England, in 1870, and took to swimming naturally at an early age. He showed such good form when 12 years old that he was entered in the half-mile race for the championship of England. He was not fast enough to finish better than fourth, however, in a large field that was considered an excellent performance for so young a man. He tried



BERTRAM A. HART.

again the following year, 1890, in the same fixture, but could not improve his position, again finishing fourth after a desperate race, in which the winner came close to record time. His parents then came to America, going first to the South and a year later to Chicago. He uses a long overhand stroke in his races, and during a stroke his entire body and head are submerged. He obtains breath by bringing his head out of the water at the completion of the powerful kick with the legs. His endurance is marvelous and easily accounts for his having American records to his credit.

### RANCHERIA INDIAN.

#### A Native of Consequence in the Gold Gulch Country.

The accompanying illustration is of "Dick," a well-known full-blooded Fresno Indian, who is making money at the rancheria known as Piacayue, six miles from Gold Gulch, at gold mining. He has discovered many "ands"



GOLD GULCH NATIVES.

and has made considerable wealth. He is the father of a handsome Albino child. It was with great difficulty that a photograph of Dick and his child was secured, as the Indians are very superstitious of a camera.

### Meanest Man on Earth.

The meanest man has again been discovered, this time by a Syracuse hotel clerk, who relates to a reporter how a recent hunchback guest played a scurvy trick on a waiter and caused the latter to lose faith in the old superstition that to touch a hunchback's hump brings good luck. When the guest first entered the dining-room, after having been assigned to his seat, he took from his pocket a \$5 gold piece and told the waiter to look at it carefully, stating that he proposed staying at the hotel for a few days and remarking that if he received good service the waiter would see the coin again. The hunchback man stayed nearly a week and received each morning for breakfast extra clothes-outs and various other little attentions from the ambitious waiter. When he had finished his last meal he called the waiter and, showing him the gold piece, asking if he remembered his previous remark. "Oh, yes," replied the waiter. "Well," said the hunchbacked guest, "I always keep my promises. I have had good service and am going away now. Take a good look at the coin, for it is the last time you will ever see it."—Syracuse Post.

### Pure Gold.

Gold, when refined from all impurities and alloys of inferior metals, is denominated pure. This means gold of twenty-four carats, and this is the recognized standard by the mint master and dealers in gold. As a matter of fact, however, there is no gold so pure. Gold of twenty-two carats is about as pure as it can be got. It has two parts of silver or one part of silver and one part of copper. The copper darkens the color of gold, while silver lightens it in color. Twenty-three-carat gold is occasionally seen, which means a half carat of silver and of copper. Ordinarily eighteen-carat gold is the best gold that can be had. Certainly it is the best for jewelry, for pure gold, as it is called, is too soft and will wear away much faster than the owners of it desire.

A Sea Hog Captured in Jersey. A strange animal was captured in Raritan Bay, off Keyport shore, by Capt. A. Walling in a seine net Thursday. The animal is 6 feet long and 3 feet in diameter at the center, tapering to a tail, on the end of which is a bunch of heavy fins. The head is large and resembles that of a huge pug dog. The animal has a coat of fine silky hair and grows like a dog.

It was reported about the country that the sea serpent had been captured and people flocked to see the freak. Capt. Seeley of Way Lake calls the animal a sea hog. It is on exhibition at Keyport.—New Brunswick Home News.

### A Billion.

In this country a billion is considered to be one thousand million—1,000,000,000; in England it is considered to be one million million—1,000,000,000,000.

### Memory.

Teacher—Johnnie, do you know what memory is? Johnnie Chaffie—Yes, sir; that's what you forget with.—Texas Sifter.

## WOMAN ON POLICE FORCE.

### Regularly Appointed Special Officer by Mayor of St. Paul.

The first woman to be made a member of a police force, and the only one in the world authorized to wear a police star, lives in St. Paul, Minn. Her name is Mrs. Edwin T. Root, and she has just been created a full-fledged officer of the law by the mayor of St. Paul. Mrs. Root may not walk a beat, but



MRS. ROOT.

no representatives of the law in the city has any more authority to arrest people than she. Hers is not a "special" appointment, but the same as that of the man who wears blue and brass and swings a club. The cause of Mrs. Root's ambition is not a desire for notoriety, but to enable her to better aid young girls who have fallen into evil ways. She has long been engaged in this work, but found herself seriously handicapped by lack of authority to investigate. So she applied to the mayor for the appointment she has received.

Mrs. Root is president of the Hamline Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which under her management has doubled its membership since 1894 and become the largest organization of its kind in the country. She made persistent war on a saloon where young girls were in the habit of assembling, and after a great deal of trouble secured the proprietor's conviction. It was in connection with her rescue work that she needed the police star. She is a slight, delicate-looking woman, of medium height and graceful demeanor. Dark brown eyes look out from beneath delicately penciled eyebrows. She wears glasses, but they add to rather than detract from her appearance. Her hair is a golden brown and her age is 46.

### QUEEN VICTORIA'S COACHMAN.

#### He Is a Man of Importance About the Royal Household.

Queen Victoria's personal coachman, who drives her at Windsor, Balmoral and Osborne, and who likewise accompanies her during her annual visits to the continent, is an elderly man of the



THOMAS SANDS.

name of Thomas Sands, and is a great favorite of her majesty, in whose service he has been very long indeed. The queen is exceedingly kind and considerate to him and greets him always with a friendly "Good day." Frequently when the drives are long the queen causes the carriage to be stopped and the tea equipage, which she generally carries about with her, to be extracted from the rumble. Tea is thereupon brewed by means of a spirit lamp, and in partaking of this gentle stimulant with her ladies in attendance, the queen does not forget her coachman, but invariably makes a point of pouring out a cup for him, too.

On one occasion, when her daughter, the widowed empress of Germany, was with her and attempted to pour out the tea for the coachman, the queen took the cup away from her under the pretext that she did not know "how Thomas liked to have his tea sugared and creamed," and fixed it for him herself. Thomas is very fond of relating this story as an illustration of his mistress' kindness and consideration for her old servants. Both he and the state coachman are decorated with the silver medal conferred upon them by the queen on the occasion of her jubilee, and they wear it on the left breast on the coat of livery.

### Costly Trophies.

The head of the musk ox is the most costly of mounted game heads, and next is the head of the bison or buffalo. Fine buffalo heads, well mounted, bring from \$150 to \$500. A head of \$500, however, would be one exceptionally large and choice, and a fine head can be bought for \$250. Fifteen years ago a well-mounted buffalo head could be bought for from \$50 to \$100. The increase in price is accounted for by the growing scarcity of the buffalo, which has now practically disappeared from the United States. The wood bison of the Great Slave lake region of British North America, which inhabit woodland or mountain districts, are rather more numerous than the prairie buffaloes of this country, but their numbers are limited and decreasing. The wood bison is not so large as the prairie buffalo, and its hair is straighter and very black. The musk ox heads are held at \$300 and upward. One musk ox head owned by a taxidermist in New York is valued at \$750.

### His Companion.

"Last night I took a long stroll with the one I love best in all the world."

"I should think you would get tired of walking by yourself."—Exchange.



The Cream of Currents.

## Humor.

He—Do you ride a bicycle? She—Do you eat?—Cleveland Leader.

A Receiving Teller—A gossiping woman.—Texas Siftings.

Charm—Isn't your love for him very sudden? Maude—Well, his aunt died very suddenly.—Life.

She—I wonder what is "the old, old story"? He—You are the first girl I ever loved.—Indianapolis Journal.

Something to Crow About—First Rooster—Well, what do you think of my wife? Second Rooster—Very chic.—New York Press.

"Don't you know it is wrong to fish here on private grounds?" "Well, sir, the line must be drawn somewhere."—Yonkers Statesman.

Shaw—What would you recommend for insomnia, doctor? Doctor—Do something to tire you. Shaw—But I can't afford to take a vacation.—Truth.

Tired Souls—Irk some like—Say, Sammie, how'd yer like to be an angel? Sam'l Fewelose—Nyt er bit. Think of the work he'd take to keep yer wings flapping.—Up-to-Date.

"How intense are the fires of love!" ejaculated the poet. "Yes," answered the father of six marriageable daughters, "but they do take a lot of coal."—London Pick-Me-Up.

"Little Johnny opened his drum yesterday to find where the noise came from." "Did he find out?" "Yes; when his father came home the noise came from little Johnny."—Life.

Rubbing It In—Corn—Why do you think women are frivolous? Merritt—Because when a girl makes an enemy of a man for life she always tells him that they can still be friends.—Puck.

"I cannot be your wife, Algy. There is too great a difference between our fortunes." "But, Mabel, I'm sure there would be no difference between them if we could bring them together."—Life.

"The griffin has a tongue eighteen inches long," said Mrs. Garrill. "And knows how to hold it, too," snapped Mr. Garrill, who had had a long curtain lecture the night before.—Harper's Bazar.

Becoming Blonde—She—This novelist writes of his heroine as a tall girl with becoming blonde hair. He—I suppose he means by that that she was having it bleached.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Your husband painted the house this spring himself, didn't he?" "Well, yes; I suppose he got some of the paint on the house, but you wouldn't think so if you could see his clothes."—Buffalo News.

Had to Keep Steady—"Did you feel nervous and tremble when Rikeleigh proposed?" "No; I didn't dare to." "Didn't dare to?" "No. You see, we were riding a tandem at the time."—London Truth.

Young Wife—Oh, John, the rats have eaten all my angel cake. Husband—What! All of it? Young Wife—Every piece! I feel like crying. Husband—Oh, pshaw! Don't cry over a few rats.—Harlem Life.

"Johnny has quit talking about wanting to be a pirate and walk in a gore, I notice." "Yes; he finds enough satisfaction of that sort right here at home in scorching around the corners."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Hannah, what are you standing there staring at me for? Didn't I tell you I was not to be interrupted unless the house was on fire?" "Well, mum, that's it. It do be burning this half hour."—Indianapolis Journal.

"What poor shoppers the men are," exclaimed Mrs. Trotter on her way home from a shopping expedition. "My husband hardly ever pays less than 15 cents for a cigar, and here I have bought a whole box for 70¢."—Boston Transcript.

"What are you looking for? We've got everything worth taking." "I am looking—his search." "For the much larger booty which the newspaper tomorrow will say we overlooked."—Harper's Bazar.

Mother—Mamma's darling must never use the word "pants." It is very vulgar. The Child (two hours later)—Oh, mamma! Just look at Fido; he's been running in the garden with 'em, and see how he—he blows!—Philadelphia North American.

"Sweet one, I love you," he whispered to his partner at the masquerade. "I should think you would," she replied, "seeing that I am your wife." "Didn't I know it, darling? What other woman do you think I would say that to?"—Boston Courier.

Billings—I've got a safe job now. My employer can't possibly fire me. Polk—Why? You don't mean to say that you have your employer in a compromising position? Billings—Not exactly; but you see I am working for an asbestos company.—Philadelphia North American.

First Moth—May I inquire why you are laughing so heartily? Second Moth—Oh, nothing much; only the antics of that green-moth from the country are so amusing. He has been trying for the last two hours to scorch himself to death with an incandescent light.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Animal Life.

Humboldt estimates that the number of animals of the mammalia kind (those that suckle their young) is about 500; of birds, 4,000; of insects, 41,000; of reptiles, 700; or in all about 50,000. To Europe belong eighty of the mammalia, 400 birds and thirty reptiles. In the southern hemisphere, more particularly in South America and Africa, birds are five times more numerous than the mammalia. In all countries it has been noticed that birds and reptiles increase in number toward the equator.

It is easier to be a reformer than it is to reform.







## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

### ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

**Mexican Method of Using Corn Fodder.**  
Farmers, Don't Move to Town—Food for Lambs.

#### FERTILIZERS.

Fertilizer for gardens: Ammonium sulphate, ten parts; sodium nitrate, fifteen parts; ammonium phosphate, thirty parts; potassium nitrate, forty-five parts. For lawns: Potassium nitrate, thirty parts; sodium nitrate, thirty parts; calcium superphosphate, thirty parts. For fruit trees: Potassium nitrate, five hundred parts; potassium phosphate, five hundred parts; seventy parts. Of this mixture, two and a half pounds to be used for one tree.—New York Ledger.

#### SELF BLEACHING CELERY.

Self-bleaching celery will not endure banking up with earth. It tends to rust in the ground. It must be protected from the sun by boards. Large gross receipts per acre are obtained from celery culture, but it is a very expensive crop to raise. It is a prodigious feeder and requires great quantities of fertilizer. Celery raised on ordinary rich land is tough and stringy and sells very low, if at all. A correspondent of the Florida Agriculturist says that successful growers apply a ton of cotton seed meal to an acre, when setting the plants, followed by a ton of high grade complete fertilizer, and later by about 400 pounds of nitrates between the rows. The new method of bleaching by planting so close that the plants touch and crowd each other requires still higher feeding. But truck farming is a business by itself. The ordinary farmer can successfully practice it only after learning it.—San Francisco Chronicle.

#### FOOD FOR LAMBS.

When the lambs will not eat grain food of any kind give it to them through the ewes. That is, give the ewes a pound of mixed bran and linseed oil meal in equal parts. It will help both and through the two cost will be got back with interest and profit. You should get the lambs up to eighty pounds if possible, and it may be done in this way. The writer has taught lambs to eat grain thus: Some oats and corn was ground finely together, and a lamb was caught and held until it was quiet, and then a little of this meal was given in the hand. At first the food had to be put into its mouth and sweetened a little with molasses. After two or three trials in this way the lamb followed its feeder to get its ration, and the others crowded around to see what was doing. Lambs are curious little things, and in this way others get a taste, and very soon it was necessary to get a lot of troughs ready for them. The trouble was over then, and the lambs came on finely. It is easy to get them to eat three or four ounces each, which is enough to begin them. Try some rape seed, the full kind, or some white globe turnip seed, which will come on quickly.—American Sheep Breeder.

### FARMERS, DON'T MOVE TO TOWN.

For a number of years there has been a strong movement of population from the country to the town. Many evils come to agricultural districts because of this practice, while it is doubtful if the town is permanently benefited or if enough happiness is found in town life to repay those who have long lived in the country for making the change. Men move to town and consume the savings of a lifetime. They sell their farms to former hired men who have proved themselves honest and industrious and who then become farm owners, but incur a debt which requires a lifetime for its liquidation. This is why so many farms are mortgaged and the calamity cry is so difficult to appease. These new proprietors exhaust their farms trying to pay interest, and if after a life of toil and self-denial, they succeed in lifting their mortgages, they in turn move to town, and the story is repeated. Permanent homes in the country are not contemplated. Instead, a cheap home does duty as a shelter, and it is often so close to the road that the passer-by may gaze in, and in addition fill it with dust. Farmers build near the highway so that they may save every rod of ground. There is no room for a forest tree or a lawn that will indicate leisure or taste. Rents are high because landlords must have money to live in towns. Country churches languish and finally have to be abandoned, because there is none to support them. Without any purpose but to escape the country, the farmer moves to town. How much better it would have been for him to remain where the experience of a lifetime would be of greater value than the labor that has gone before, and where he may be a blessing to a community in numberless ways.

### MEXICAN METHOD OF UTILIZING CORN FODDER.

Much has been written about handling corn fodder, but we have a method in use here in Arizona, writes S. M. Hall, which is much superior to anything suggested. The corn is cut and shocked in the usual way. When it is cured and ready to husk, we prepare a large number of strings about a yard long, made of balling rope or large rope unraveled. A loop one inch long is tied in the end of each string. It is best to handle the fodder after a rain, while it is yet somewhat moist, as the blades waste when very dry. Very wet fodder, however, must not be baled or stacked, as it will spoil. Husk the corn and lay the fodder in bundles about as large as a man can hold in his arms, placing the cut ends all one way. Encircle the bundle with the string, slip the free end through the loop, pull the bundle up tight and firm and tie securely. These bundles are easily handled for stacking and feeding and

there is very little waste. It is most usual to stack the bundles in a circular stack, decreasing to a cone, leaving the cut ends of the stalks out. Large square stacks keep equally well if topped out carefully, and are handier to feed from. The bundles are easily hauled for feeding and may be hauled or carried with little waste. Corn fodder in bundles sells as readily as when baled, and is more cheaply put up. Cane and various forage plants are handled in the same way.—New England Homestead.

#### THE GOOSE.

No fowl can be reared with as much profit and so little care as the goose. After they have attained the age of four months but little attention is required other than supplying plenty of fresh water, a good grass range and a scrupulously dry roosting place, which also must be free from lice and other vermin fatal to the young. If it is impossible to provide free range, the next best substitute is wire netting, which need be but about eighteen inches high to confine them until mature, says a writer in the Fancier's Review. Give them fresh water twice each day, also green food such as turnip tops, celery and cabbage, or allow them free range morning and evening.

There is no doubt that there is profit in goose culture. When Thanksgiving time arrives you can generally dispose of the young goslings at ten cents per pound, and their average weight will be about ten pounds. Suppose for instance you have twelve "gosselets" at \$1 each, the receipts from the sale would be \$12 and the cost of feed has been but a trifle. It is safe to say that your profit would have been \$10 on the transaction. Of course they cannot always be disposed of at \$1 each, but on the other hand the price is often more than a dollar, hence we take it as a basis on which to figure. We doubt if fancy fowls would pay better, considering of course that we always have a ready market for our geese. By crossing a China gander on Toulouse geese, large goslings are obtained, quick to grow, nicely marked, with medium length necks, yellow bills and remarkably easy to domesticate.

My experience has clearly demonstrated that the rearing of geese should be done entirely separate from the rearing of fowls, as the old and young of both are naturally inclined to be pugnacious, especially so after the young are about half grown. We favor hatching by hens, giving four eggs to each, and after one month the attention of biddy is no longer necessary. Late in the season if females are plenty we allow the geese to hatch their young, and we give each a batch of ten eggs. This number is sufficient for safety. If too large a number is placed under the goose, some are liable to be broken.

#### FEEDING OATS TO FARM STOCK.

Oats have been long recognized as one of the very best grains for most classes of farm animals. This is especially true of horses and young stock of all kinds, unless it be pigs. The weight of evidence of many careful feeding experiments is against the profitability of feeding oats to young pigs except as a small part of their ration. One year with another oats are relatively higher in price than is corn in most parts of the United States. It is not alone a comparison of the price per bushel, but of the relative weight of a bushel of oats and one of corn that must be made. This year, however, with the largest crop of oats ever grown in this country, the price is exceptionally low, lower than for many years. There is no reason why farmers should not feed oats freely at present prices, except in localities in which the crop was a failure or very poor. How, then, to feed is a question about which there is much difference of opinion. For horses and colts, calves, sheep and lambs, the writer would feed grain unground. For cows, steers and hogs it is an advantage to grind it. Good oat straw is a valuable food, and if the feeding is carefully done there is much to commend the plan of feeding oat straw. If large quantities are fed at once much of the straw will be left uneaten. Where there are convenient facilities for cutting the straw into a large percentage of straw can be utilized by so doing. The greater danger of injury by rats and mice if the oats are left unthreshed is about the only reason which can be urged in favor of threshing the crop in many cases. There are horses which do not properly masticate oats, but these are rather exceptional cases. If the grain is mixed with cut straw, hay or stover, it will be better eaten. Young animals profit thoroughly masticated their food, and the writer has not found sufficient gain from grinding to repay the cost of the work. This does not apply to pigs, however. It is better to have oats ground if to be fed to hogs of any age. In many cases a mixture of oats and corn will be better than either grain fed alone. The younger the stock the larger may be the proportion of oats. Many insist that oats alone are much better than any mixture of corn as food for colts. The writer has a higher appreciation of the value of corn, reasonably used, as a food for even young animals, than have many feeders, but he uses oats freely in present conditions. It would be a consummation much to be rejoiced over if the present low prices for oats would lead to the much larger use of this grain as food for the human animal. Its use for this purpose has greatly increased within the last quarter of a century, but it may wisely become more general.

#### Rhomberg's Coat of Arms.

The first man who made a name as a woman's dressmaker was Rhomberg, the son of a Bavarian peasant from the neighborhood of Munich. One day in 1730 a beautiful carriage appeared on the boulevard in Paris with an escort in the shape of a pair of coarsets and an open pair of scissors painted on the panel of each door. This was Rhomberg's coat of arms. He owed his rapid success to his genius for concealing and remedying defects of figure. He left an annual income of \$10,000 a year to his heirs.

## THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

### QUEER METHODS PURSUED BY ANONYMOUS WRONGDOERS.

The Largest Contribution Ever Received by the Fund Came from England, and Was for \$14,650.

The largest conscience contribution ever received by the treasury arrived in Washington last March. It took the form of a bill of exchange for \$2,930 (or \$14,050), drawn on a New York bank in favor of the secretary of the treasury by the Rev. Prebendary Bari, vicar of the Church of St. Giles, Cripple Gate, London. In an accompanying letter Mr. Bari simply stated that he had been requested to remit the money to the secretary of the treasury by a gentleman who did not disclose his identity.

It is the largeness of the sum which attracted special attention. The method of its transmission is not unusual. People who have purposely or otherwise defrauded the government and have been stung by conscience to make restitution are anxious to do so in as privacy a manner as possible. They would undo the harm, but not confess the guilt.

Sometimes brief explanatory notes are sent, stating why the money is due to the government, but a signature of any kind is extremely rare. "Some merely say, 'This money belongs to the United States,' or words of similar purport. In many cases there is not a scratch of pen or pencil, the money being simply enclosed in an envelope, perhaps folded in a sheet of blank paper.

Yet one would think that every man who returns money obtained by fraud to its proper owner ought to furnish some clue to his personality, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Should his fraud be discovered by the officers of justice after he has made restitution he may be unable to prove that he returned the dishonorable money if it were sent anonymously, whereas, if he had sent his name with it he could call upon the secretary of the treasury for direct evidence in his behalf.

Therefore, the method pursued by the Rev. Bari's penitent is one to be commended. It reveals nothing to the public, yet it serves as a clue for identification if identification becomes requisite. The method is frequently followed by Catholic penitents, whose confessors have informed them that restitution is as necessary as confession. Only the other day a priest in Boston wrote that one of his parishioners, on his death bed, had confessed to robbing the government out of \$50. He could not die in peace without making restitution, but desired that his name be withheld. The priest enclosed the amount, with interest for nine years at eight per cent, \$86 in all. The man evidently did not want that debt to bother him in the next world. The priest, of course, signed his own name and the receipt of the money was acknowledged by mail. The treasury department can give a number of instances of that kind in which conscience seemed to be quickened by serious illness or the confessional.

Treasurer Francis E. Spinner, under whose regime the conscience fund was opened in 1891, once said to a friend of the writer: "I am greatly to be regretted that the workings of the spirit which animated the contributors to this fund have not been more extensively experienced and obeyed by more important offenders. For I venture the statement that if all the big rascals had followed the examples of the smaller ones who have contributed to the conscience fund we could have extinguished the national debt long ago."

There is on record the remittance of one cent. This was contributed by a party who signed himself "Boggar Jiminy," without comment or explanation. Recently a dime was sent in. It was enclosed in quite a long letter, unsigned, in which the writer said that when a boy he received a letter from a friend, the three cent postage stamp on which had escaped cancellation. More in a spirit of mischief than anything else, he had detached the stamp and used it on his answer to the letter, thus making it do double duty and cheating the government out of three cents. He wrote that although it seemed like a trifling matter it had always troubled him. Twenty years had elapsed and the writer presumed the interest would increase the debt to seven or eight cents. He enclosed ten, so as to be sure there would be enough.

As already stated, it was Francis E. Spinner who started the conscience fund. This was in 1891. The account was opened on receipt in that year of the sum of \$300 forwarded in bonds, and accompanied by a statement that the restitution of what had long been due the government was prompted by conscience. This gave the account its name. It has since remained open, and all amounts returned to the treasury in consequence of the inward monitor have been credited to it, as well as all moneys which come in anonymously and without any accompanying explanation, and are thus presumed to be from the conscience-stricken. In some years the total sums thus realized have reached only into the hundreds, in others they have amounted to thousands. The unprecedented sum sent from London in March, together with a number of more than average amounts which have come in from distant sources since January 1, already makes 1896 the banner year in the history of the treasury department.

#### The Prolonged Bath.

Modern medicine says that a patient in the St. Louis Hospital was recently kept immersed in a bath-tub for six weeks, for the cure of a large sloughing abscess, a current of water being constantly passed through the tub. The writer has, within the last twenty years, treated many cases of gangrene, crushed limbs, sloughing sores, etc., by this method, and has found better results than by any other. Its success is due to the asepsis secured by the constant immersion. The presence of a large quantity of water is not favorable to the development of pus-forming germs, so that suppuration is lessened and at the same time the poison resulting from the action of the disease germs are washed away. These pois-

ons, when left in contact with the tissues, paralyze the living cells and destroy them, thus hindering the reparative efforts, but by the constant cleansing effected by contact of water kept pure by frequent renewal, the tissues are protected from the toxic influence of these poisons, and healthful repair is thus promoted.

While in Vienna some twelve years ago, the writer found patients lying in tubs of water, who had been immersed for periods varying from six months to a year or more. The cells of the body are accustomed to contact with moisture; in this respect they may even be compared to aquatic animals. The blood cells are carried by a current of watery fluid, and the tissue cells are all constantly bathed in this fluid, so that the contact of water with the living tissues is in condition closely analogous to that which is naturally maintained within the body.

#### Tree Climbing Crabs.

An Ohio man, H. A. Newcomb, who has recently returned from South Africa, tells this story about that country which is unfortunately not accompanied by affidavits:

"They have a crab out there that climbs the coconut trees and bites off the nuts and lets them fall to the ground. Then he backs down the tree and eats the fruit."

"The natives who inhabit the regions infested by this ill-will-crab are well aware that the lower portion of the crab's anatomy is soft and sensitive, and they believe that the crustacean was thus constructed in order that he might know when he had reached the ground, and when, consequently, he might with safety release his grasp of the trunk."

"So what they do in order to stop the depredations, which often ruin the coconut crop, is this: While the crab is engaged in nipping off the coconuts they climb half-way up the trees and there drive a row of long nails right round the tree, allowing an inch or so to protrude."

"The crab has no knowledge of disaster, nor yet of the fineness of things. As he descends the sensitive part of his body suddenly touches the nails. Thinking he has reached the ground he naturally lets go. Instantly he falls backward and cracks his own shell on the ground."

#### A Record Rose Bush.

A remarkable rose tree grows in the gardens of the Chateau Eleonore, at Cannes, France. It is a specimen of the well known tea rose, Marie Van Houtte. This plant, which is only six years old, already measures sixty-seven feet in circumference, and will, if permitted, grow very much larger. This remarkable rose bush is on property owned by Lord Brougham, who attributes its extraordinary dimensions principally to the soil, which consists of rich loam of great depth. This tree is planted on the slope which descends from the chateau to the main road. It is of interest, says the London Graphic, in noting this extraordinary rose growth, to recall the fact that the Chateau Eleonore was the first winter residence built at Cannes, which was literally "discovered" by the Chancellor Brougham, uncle of the present owner, while in the beautiful garden, not far from this gigantic rose bush, is still to be seen a tree beneath the shadow of which the great Chancellor used to sit toward the evening of his busy life. The chateau itself remains much as it was when he lived in it, but the gardens have been greatly extended and improved, now containing a fine collection of palms, cacti, shrubs and all sorts of flowers. The gardens are, however, especially famous for their tea roses, of which 150 varieties are grown, and are, beyond all question, the finest in Europe.

#### A Language of Her Own.

There is a woman in the county of Cornwall, England, who speaks a language known by no other person in the world. It is the ancient language of Cornwall and once was spoken by hundreds of people.

Dolly Pentreath is the woman in question, and she lives in the town of Mousehole, in Cornwall. She was born in 1806. Notwithstanding this fact, she is very vigorous, and her memory is good. The Cornish language is a branch of the Celtic tongue, which was once widely spoken throughout the European world. It began to decline about the first quarter of the last century, being superseded by the English language. At the beginning of this century there were no more than two heads of families who could speak the language. The father of Dolly Pentreath was one of them. He was a fisherman by occupation. Up to her twelfth year she could speak only Cornish fluently, while her English was just about intelligible. When she grew up there was no one with whom she could converse in Cornish except her father, and after his death, in 1830, she was the sole one in all Cornwall, in fact, the whole world, who could converse in that language.

#### Power of Modern Explosives.

A remarkable exhibition of the power of modern explosives occurred recently at Marquette, Mich. In firing an iron range in one of the open pits. The amount of ore brought down from the bottom of the pit is estimated at about 10,000 to 15,000 tons. Explosions of the blast proper some 300 pounds of "giant powder" was exploded to loosen the ground, doing its work so effectively that some of the cracks in the ore were two inches in width, with, of course, many smaller ones. Immediately back of the larger crack, about forty feet from the end of the hanging, a large hole, thirty-five feet in depth, had been drilled, and in this hole over half a ton of black powder was placed; when the blast went off the ore ahead and forty feet on either side of the hole tumbled over into the huge pit. The latter is of mammoth size, indeed—some 150 feet in depth and more than 500 feet long by 400 wide; the entire east side is in solid ore, as is also a portion of the south side.

The largest vehicle ever fabricated was recently captured near C. W. Cal, out Richard Gilt's ranch. The big measured six feet in height and weighed over one hundred pounds.

## LIFE AT THE NORTH POLE.

### POSSIBLE THAT HUMAN BEINGS ARE LIVING THERE.

Polar Animals and Birds—Not a Frozen Mass of Ice, but Land and Clear Water During Certain Seasons.

What is the North Pole like? Is it all a continent of solid ice or is there some land there? Is there any life there, any vegetation? Can human beings exist there? The answers to these interesting questions are given below, based on the best scientific knowledge.

That the North Pole is situated on land seems to be almost a certainty. There is land bare of ice in that part of the world, and clear water, too. Good and scientific reasons lie back of these assumptions. That the region in question is inhabited by various animals is an undisputed fact. It cannot be asserted with confidence that human beings do not live there.

It is known that several species of birds live and breed in regions far to the north of any point reached by explorers. They are seen migrating toward the pole, their flocks vanishing into the unknown beyond. Obviously, they cannot lay their eggs or rear their young on ice floes or bergs or so. It must be taken for granted that they find bare land suitable for the purpose.

The rosy-gull, most beautiful of all its fleet-winged tribe, spends summer and winter within the mysterious and unexplored area. Its species is actually restricted to that area, only occasionally specimens being seen outside of it, driven to the southward by storms. Only once has a flock of rosy gulls been seen: it passed Point Barrow, the most northerly point of Alaska.

There must be no small extent of land in a region that exclusively maintains a whole species of animals. Open water there must be all year around, else the rosy gulls would starve. Doubtless the bird skirts the ice fields in winter, looking for fish. Two species of sandpipers breed in the unexplored area. The same may be said of at least one species of goose. Every spring gulls are seen from Point Barrow, flying northward, whether or not there has been any ice to follow.

If there be a polar continent there is no reason for picturing it as devoid of animal or vegetable life. In its surrounding waters are plenty of fishes doubtless as well as numerous species of crustaceans; in its bays seals disport themselves, perhaps, and possibly walrus are not absent. As for the flora, there is apt to be as much of it as is found in Spitzbergen; that is to say, plenty of moss and lichens, with even a few flowering plants such as the yellow Arctic poppy.

The most interesting question about the North Pole is as to whether human beings are to be found in its vicinity. Such a notion is not so absurd as might be imagined. From decade to decade bold explorers have ventured further and further toward the northern extremity of the earth's axis, but however high the point reached people have always been discovered dwelling there. A short time ago Nansen outlined the north coast of Greenland, proving it to be an island. Yet at the north end of the island he came across a colony of 270 Eskimau pursuing a contented and fairly prosperous existence by means of hunting and fishing.

The man who is lucky enough to discover the North Pole may well feel somewhat discouraged if he finds a lot of people living there. Yet why not? The climate cannot be so dreadfully severe; it is certainly not so cold as north latitude 78 degrees. On that coldest latitude is situated the town of Verkhofansk, in Siberia. And just here may as well be told a remarkable story that rests on the authority of Captain Herendeen, formerly engaged in the Arctic whaling service, and now employed in the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington. The event he describes occurred in the winter of 1895, when he spent at Point Barrow.

There is an Eskimau village at Point Barrow, and also a whaling station. One day there was a great commotion, and Captain Herendeen saw half the people of the village running excitedly much excited. They came to him and told him that three strange looking men had been seen on the ice of the Point. They were dressed peculiarly, not in deer skins, but in a white fur, which was supposed to be that of the polar bear. They acted as if very tired, and it was noticed that they had no guns. This last point was particularly surprising, inasmuch as nobody in that part of the world ever goes without a gun. Now the Eskimau are proverbial for their hospitality and amiability toward strangers, and they were astonished when the three men took flight on seeing them and ran away over the ice toward the northward. This was what had caused the excitement.

The Eskimau declared positively that the three men were not of their people. Their dress and actions made this a certainty. If so, whence did they come? The only tenable theory seemed to be that they had drifted on an ice-floe from an unknown land far to the north, the existence of which was asserted by a tradition among the Eskimau. They say that some of their people were once carried away by a storm and reached this land, subsequently returning. One of the natives was so confident of the truth of the story that he begged Captain Herendeen to secure for him a passage on a north-bound whaler, in order that he might go with the ship as far as possible, and then leave it to complete the adventurous journey in his little boat.

General Greeley, the famous Arctic explorer, believes that the North Pole region is a continent. He says that immense masses of land-made ice are seen floating southward through Kane Sea and Smith Sound under such circumstances as render it certain that they must come from a land area far to the north. The very size of the bergs proves that the land area must be of great extent. On one occasion he saw, in Smith Sound, such a floeberg that was 800 feet thick, and that must have required something like 2,400 years for its formation.

#### Pencil Point Signs.

A noted graphologist states that there is almost as much in the man-

ner in which a man sharpens his pencil as there is in the formation of his letters. Take, for instance, the man who habitually gives to his pencil a short, stumpy point, showing but little of the lead. Meanness is the key to his character. He has acquisitiveness largely developed, and his temper is as short as the point of his pencil. In calligraphy he would make his "s's" small, with short tails, and physiognomically speaking, he would have a protruding under lip, which generally indicates avarice, and in walking he would not swing his arms.

The commercial man would give his pencil a moderately long, very even and carefully sharpened point. His writing would be the sloping business hand which everybody knows, and, as a rule, he would have an even shaped head with a square chin.

The man who gives his pencil a long, narrow, uneven point, showing much of the lead, is generous to prodigality, careless and frequently hasty-tempered. His writing is loose and uneven, and he is likely to have literary ability. The artistic taste is shown by a long, irregular point and finely sharpened lead. The cutting in the wood is delicate, with many furrows. This kind of point shows individuality, and is open to more variations than one would suppose.

#### POISONOUS FISH.

They Are Very Plentiful in Some Tropical Waters.

"Visitors to tropical countries," says J. C. Duncan, an extensive traveler, "should not fish down there without first ascertaining whether it is safe as well as palatable. Poisonous fish are very plentiful in warm waters, and have often been eaten by ignorant fishermen with fatal results. These fish are most abundant in the Brazilian and West India seas, but they are also found in the East Indian and Australian waters."

So far as I know there are five kinds of poisonous fish, three of the mackerel and two of the herring tribe. Of the mackerel a species called the jure is most numerous. It can be distinguished from ordinary mackerel, which frequent the same waters, by certain marks. The jure has no black spot on the gill covers, and it has scales on the back, while the harmless kind has three black spots and no scales on the back. The poisonous variety grows large and often weighs as high as twenty pounds, but the others seldom run over two pounds. For this reason mackerel weighing over two pounds are not allowed to be sold in Havana.

The chalcro is another poisonous mackerel, which is also found in the West Indies, although it is not considered poisonous by the natives. It is highly poisonous during spawning time, the people of Guadalupe using its flesh to poison rats. But at other times it is comparatively wholesome. The third variety is called the bonito mackerel, and is very dangerous at certain times of the year, while at others it is safe and palatable. Even the oldest fishermen, however, do not always know the periods when it should be left alone, and every once in a while some one is taken with colic after eating of bonito.

Two kinds of herring are also dangerous, but the millette herring is the only one which is found in the Northern Hemisphere. This fish sometimes gets as far north as New York. The most dangerous part of it is the roe, and I know of several deaths which have followed the eating of it. It is most frequently found in the Indian and Australian waters, and is very dangerous because not easily distinguished from another variety which is perfectly harmless. The only difference between the two is that the poisonous fish has a black nose and a black spot on the dorsal fin, while the other has not these distinguishing marks. In other respects it perfectly resembles the harmless variety, which has silvery scales and a bluish back, and attains a length of from five to six inches.

"The strange thing about poisonous fish is that most of them are not harmful at all times and places, but only in certain seasons and within certain bodies of water."

### AFRICAN ETIQUETTE.

#### The Wisest Plan to Follow in Visiting the Big Native Chiefs.

In African travel it is always wise to visit the biggest chief in any part of the country. One can always learn from other points at a distance who they are and something of their character. In approaching them, always send word of your coming, and get, if possible, information in advance of the feeling of the chief toward whites. Upon reaching the village, send on ahead to announce your arrival, and wait until your messenger returns with some of the villagers to escort you to their chief. Greet the chief civilly, and ask him to send one of his people to show you a good place for your tent, if you decide to camp in the village, which I have done invariably in this country, though it is not always advisable in every part of Central Africa. When you have rested, the chief will come to see you. Then state to him your business, talk frankly with him and explain plainly your needs, whether you want guides or to buy food.

I seldom stayed in a place more than one day, and generally the first night I called the chief privately into my tent, had a long talk with him, and gave him a present, consisting generally of a good cloth, four yards of American goods, four wide blue, four narrow calico, and about an egg-cup full of beads, and sometimes an empty bottle or two. Invariably I received next day the assistance of the chief in every way, and also a big goat or sheep or bullock, and fifty or sixty pounds of flour. Sometimes I gave a small additional present before leaving. If the chief took a fancy to any particular thing, and I could spare it, I did so. Sometimes one wanted a sheath knife, and another a hat. Old Kamundi was determined to have a shirt. He wanted a candle, matches, and needles, which I gave him; and as I had previously given him cloth, I suggested, as a feeble sort of joke, that, as he now had cloth and sewing materials and light, he might sit up at night and make a shirt. Immediately the old fellow replied: "It is the candle that is interfering with my success. Here take back the candle, and give me the shirt." I finally yielded, and gave him a mottled patch garment, which satisfied him.

Walking 85,930 Miles an Hour.

Have you ever thought of the distance you travel while you are out for an hour's stroll? Possibly you walk three miles within the hour, but that does not by any means represent the distance you travel. The earth turns on its axis every twenty-four hours. For the sake of round figures we will call the earth's circumference 24,000 miles, and so you must have traveled during your hour's stroll a thousand miles in the axial turn of the earth.

But this is by no means all. The earth makes a journey round the sun every year, and a long and rapid trip it is. The distance of our planet from the sun we will put at 92,000,000 miles. This is the radius of the earth's orbit—half the diameter of the circle, as we call it—the whole diameter is, therefore, 184,000,000 miles, and the circumference, being the diameter multiplied by 3.1416, is about 578,000,000.

This amazing distance the earth travels in its yearly journey, and dividing it by 365 we find the daily speed about 1,584,000. Then, to get the distance you rode round the sun during your hour's walk, divide again by 24, and the result is about 65,600 miles. But this is not the end of your hour's trip. The sun, in its entire brood of planets, is moving in space at the rate of 106,000,000 miles in a year. This is at the rate of 4,416 more than 158,400 miles a day, or 18,800 miles an hour. So, adding your stroll to the daily travel of the sun, the axial movement of the earth, this to the earth's orbital journey, and that again to the earth's excursion with the sun, and you find you have traveled in the hour, 85,930 miles.

The Color of the Eyes. It has been discovered (and not merely discovered, but also proved) that, taking the average of Europe and America, 44.6 is the percentage of men having light eyes, including blue and gray. The proportion of girls and women having blue or gray eyes is by the same computation 34.2 per cent. In other words, blue eyes are decidedly rarer among women than among men, and it is for this reason, perhaps, that blue eyes, especially in combination with blonde hair, are esteemed so highly as a feature of feminine beauty.

Men have light eyes oftener than women; but in the intermediate grade of color between light and dark the percentage of the two sexes is very nearly though not quite, the same. In this intermediate category are brown, and hazel eyes, neither pure light nor genuine black. The percentage of these among men is 43.1, and among women, 45.1. The percentage of dark, or, more properly, black eyes, is larger among women, being 20.7 per cent of the whole number, while among men it is 12.3. Perhaps it is the relative rarity of dark eyes among men which establishes the rule that dark-eyed men are esteemed by women to be more fortunate in the color of their eyes than blue-eyed men.

#### The Sick Buried Alive.

A tribe of natives on one of the Philippine Islands, known as the Ahetas, have the custom of burying the sick before death. So soon as a high fever seizes the patient is taken out of his hut, wrapped in his old clothes, and deposited in a grave. No sooner has the body been placed in the grave than it becomes at once apparent to his relatives that his death (which should more properly be termed murder) must be avenged. Accordingly, the warriors of the tribe sall forth with lance and arrow to slay the first living thing they encounter, whether it be man, woman or child, or wild beast.

When thus in quest of an expiatory victim they take the precaution of breaking off young shoots of the shrubs as they pass by, leaving the broken ends hanging in the direction they are going as a warning to travelers and neighbors to shun their path. Even should one of their own people be the first to meet the avengers they dare not suffer him to escape.

Whether an Ahetia is buried alive or after death, his kinsmen at once assemble and destroy all goods and chattels he had accumulated during his lifetime, breaking his going to pieces.

#### Distrust was Mutual.

Many stories are told of Daniel Webster, but this is one of the best. On one occasion when Webster was a senator, he was called to take the night stage from Baltimore. It so fell out that he was the only passenger, and as he thought the driver had a sort of a highwayman look about him the senator felt ill at ease. However, like the small boy, he kept up his courage by whistling till they came to a dark woods near the dwelling grounds at Bladensburg, when he was accosted by the driver with "Where are you going?" "To Washington," replied Webster, as soon as he could recover his composure. "I am a senator and am going to my duties there." Upon which the driver grasped him by the hand joyfully and exclaimed: "How glad I am! I have been trembling in my seat for the last hour; for, to tell the truth, I did not like your looks and took you to be a highwayman."—Indianapolis Sun.

#### Mourning Wear for Gentlemen.

Some one has asked about mourning wear for a gentleman. This is seldom assumed except for the wife of a mother, and then it is worn for one year. During the year the business suit is of rough black cloth, and the frock coat, assumed for afternoon, is of the same material. The latter puts a black band, which is of fine cloth and not crepe, on the hat. The gloves are black glazed kid, and the handkerchief is all white. The scarf should be of dead black silk and no pin should be worn. The cuff links are of white enamel or black onyx. The watch chain is a black silk guard—Ladies' Home Journal.

#### France's Population Increasing.

France's population, according to the census taken last March, is 38,228,000, an increase of 133,810 in five years. The increase is confined to the cities, the rural communities all showing a decrease. The figures show that there has been only one birth in 1,500 inhabitants during this period.

Last year there were 4,875,519 persons in the United States who were saving bank deposits. Their deposits amounted to \$181,000,000, an average of \$37.06 to each depositor.